






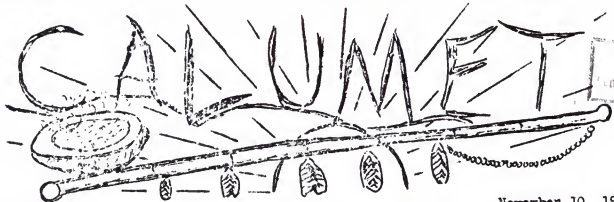
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Vol I, No. 2

November 10, 1941

GOVERNMENT C.P.S. CAMPS?

Recently considered by all C.O.'s, the question of government supported and operated camps has come to involve vital factors. Government support causes far less financial strain than does support by individual campers and religious organizations, because for every person on whom the latter rely there are thousands whom the government taxes. However, support of C.P.S. camps is more effective if it is voluntary and sympathetic.

For the campers and organizations to make such sacrifices may seem unwise to many observers, especially since many campers and groups backing them desire

to concentrate their efforts for the good of underprivileged people at home and abroad. To carry on this alternate good more vigorously may appear to be a sufficient reason for shifting the responsibility. This work would unquestionably be conducive to peace. On the other hand, a public supporting a cause so much out of harmony with majority opinion would grow cynical of civilian public service. Whereas the prevailing attitude is curiosity, if the government gave us financial backing equal to that given the army, that attitude would tend toward contempt, even open opposition. Indifference would probably change to intolerance. Consequently, we should be increasing the conflict which we are now trying to understand and quell. The immediate gain for other humanitarian projects would therefore fall far short of the loss for peace.

Only a few people interested in peace are eligible for draft. More can contribute to our efforts, none the less, now that support of C. O. camps partially depends on them. Under these circumstances the realization of our ideals comes to be equally their success. The drive for peace will, as a result, achieve a unity which will keep alive the ideals of brotherhood and cooperation. To solidify our efforts and make timeless our aims is to attain results worth all sacrifice involved.

When the way of an objector comes to be the easy way, the sincerity of the camper may justly be questioned. Civilian public service may then come to be a retreat for political objectors, even for self-centered escapists. Considering these facts, again, the public may grow cynical of the whole group. As C.O.'s we must remember that we are on trial, that we can defend ourselves only so long as our sincerity proves itself by accomplishing, regardless of the sacrifices and dangers involved, results of permanent worth to humanity.

Government operation is not such a complicated matter. The government would probably select directors who understood our ideals, if the operation were changed; therefore, the danger of being subjected to intolerable discipline would be small. Before deciding for government supported and operated camps, however, we should accept nothing less than a thorough understanding of all conditions involved. We cannot, because of a desire to be relieved of financial responsibility, afford to compromise our principles relative to the dignity of man. j.t.m.

"... Gitcho Manito, the mighty
Smoked the salumet, the Peace-Pipe
As a signal to the nations."

J.C. 100-V



Vol. I, No. 3.

November 24, 1941.

"NATIONAL
SERVICE BOARD"

"... Gitchie Manito, the mighty
Smoked the Calumet, the Peace-Pipe
As a signal to the nations."

BY
PAUL CONLY FRENCH

ORIGIN and FUNCTION

The National Service Board for Religious Objectors was created by the American Friends Service Committee, the Brethren Service Committee, and the Mennonite Central Committee on October 5th, 1940 to represent these groups in their relationships with the government regarding their members who were conscientious objectors. Later the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the World Peace Commission of the Methodist Church, the Disciples of Christ, and the Committee on the Conscientious Objector of the Federal Council of the Churches of America allied themselves with the Board. Within a few months the following additional groups became affiliated:

The Church of Christ in America
Medigo Mission
United Lutheran Church in America
Evangelical Church
Episcopal Church
Episcopal Pacifist Fellowship
Church of the Nazarene

American Baptist Home Mission Society
Reformed Church
The Pentecostal Assemblies of the World
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
International Council of Religious Educa.
War Resisters
Augustana Lutheran Fellowship of Reconcil.

The Board is charged with the handling of classifications, appeals, and the general problems of assuring just treatment to men who are conscientiously opposed to service in the land and naval forces; the location and preparation of camps and work projects, and the assignment of men to the camps. In addition the various groups supporting the Board have asked that the whole problem of national public relations be coordinated through the Washington office.

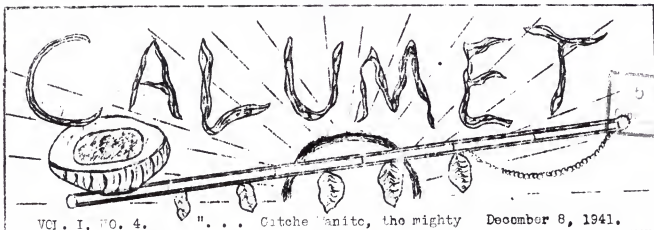
Our relations with the several governmental agencies concerned have been friendly and sympathetic, even though those with whom we have been working obviously do not support the pacifist viewpoint.

C.A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin who served as first national director of the Selective Service System, made a statement in the early days of our relationship which seems to me to present the case for the viewpoint of the government.

"The difference between a democracy and totalitarianism," he said, "is the way that they treat minorities with whom they disagree."

That, it seems to me, is an excellent attitude for the government to hold, and the same relations have continued under General Hershhey, Colonel Kosch and Major McLean. This understanding prevails in the Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Justice, and in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, and we are hopeful that it will continue even if the military situation changes radically.

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#2



VCI. I, NO. 4.

... Catches 'anito, the mighty
Smoked the calumet, the Peace-Pipe
As a signal to the nations."

December 8, 1941.

AFTER PACIFISM-WHAT?

There is a reluctance on the part of many sincere believers in, and workers for, peace, to be labelled pacifists. Despite the difficulty and danger in seeking in one word the full embodiment of one's convictions, there has been an earnest search for a more satisfactory term. Such a word has been winning increasing favor; it is the idea of "community." It has become a compelling concept to all who ponder it.

A. J. Ruste says: "Community is the essence of life. Sacrificial love is the way of attaining community. Whenever you have the all-forgiving love of the family system of relationships among people who biologically, or by blood do not belong to the same family, there you have community."

Knowledge is power, but if, as Thore reminds us, "Joy is the product of the union of kindred things," then those of us who are interested in opening new, more wonderful vistas of living would do well to explore the enriching potentialities of removing the barriers that confine and narrow our lives. Our recent visitor, Frank Orsted, expressed this same concern when he suggested that "every prejudice is a stone wall to keep us from growing"; and again, when he spoke of our need to "live the life of larger awareness."

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

"AFTER PACIFISM" - WHAT? - RAY TRAYER.
"CAMP COUNCIL" - - - - - SAM FEGG
"OUR BIG UTTER" - - - - - HERBERT MOORE
"LANGUAGE CLASSES" - - - - - JIM FOX
"JEWEL UTTER" - - - - - SPY OUR TINKIN
"OF OUR COMMUNITY" - - - - - JERRY COOLEY
"STANLEY ABBOTT" - - - - - BERNARD KRIFBFI
"FRANK ORSTED" - - - - - BOB FEGLER
"HAT TAKES A C.O." - - - - - ROBERT COOK
"GRINDING FOR LIBEL" - - - - - SH-H-H-H
"ROCKTUB" - - - - - SA C. HES
"OF OUR BOOK BELIEFS" - - - - - FRANK EMILY
TECHNOLOGY - 102 BUCK CREEK CHIEFS

Ideally a C.P.S. camp is a group of persons who in their group living think of themselves as a big family, a group endeavoring to achieve community, the enlargement of self. In miniature it is a testing ground for the ultimate goal of universal brotherhood, a proving station of the conviction that Humanity is one.

In group life, there can be either nobility -- a powerful force allowing members to be completely themselves -- or wretchedness -- which causes members to escape to live their own lives.

Any movement, like any chain, is as strong or weak as its local units. If a C.P.S. camp is to be a virile sector of the movement toward a peaceful society, it means that in camp there must be present the kind of practices which promote attitudes and behavior that bear witness to our "at-one-ment." To profess our beliefs is nonsense unless our group living is testimony that those beliefs are joy to achieve.

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#3

"....Gitche Manito, the mighty,
Smoked the calumet, the Peace-Pipe,
As a signal to the nations."



Vol. 1, No. 1 Civilian Public Service Camp #18, Marion, N. C. Oct. 25, 1941

AN INTERPRETATION

Democracy recognizes minorities, even individual worth. Contrary to the ways of other countries, the American ruling group, now concentrating the nation's forces for military defense, has allowed opposition to exist as the expression of free thought--thought which may prove itself of immense value in the long run. Thus allowing, for the first time in history, those whose conviction prompts them to a life of sacrifice, love, and service to experiment with the technique of their chosen way of life, America wins a victory for democracy.

The service of national importance, which young men elect instead of the way which leads to war, may have been left to the direction of government officials wholly unsympathetic with the convictions of those who are performing this service. None the less, churches whose historic policies have contributed to the convictions against war have been designated to work with the government and afford leadership wholly in sympathy with the youth carrying on the program. Consequently, they may work daily on constructive projects. They may have group study of the whole implication of their position and plan for effective future living. Living together in a spirit of love and sacrifice, they will learn to counteract the forces of hatred and fear, to build on the basis of cooperation and fellowship. They will learn to carry these principles beyond the camp; they will school themselves for whatever is necessary for the creation of a better society.

The Civilian Public Service Camp now established at Duck Creek Gorge gives peace organizations another opportunity to participate in these high hopes that have given birth to this new type of camp. These campers are not objectors; they are creative pioneers who have dared sacrifice for the ideals they have envisioned. Not relying on the government for support, they have added power to their virtue -- a virtue in which all may participate by raising funds and by offering prayers that the better way of life may be realized.

(Digest of a paper prepared by Camp Director Raymond Binford for use of the Directors of North Carolina Council of Churches) J.T.N.

THANKS A
MILLION

More than a month ago we first thought of putting out a newspaper. But not until the members of the Washington Chapter of the Keep America Out of War Congress showed their kindness by lending us a mimeograph machine, were we able to put our ideas in black and white. The donors made one stipulation, however, when they

let us have their machine for the "duration." They requested that we insert in our first bulletin this sentence: "The mimeograph machine with which this publication is run off was lent to CFS Camp #18 by the Keep America Out of War Congress, the greatest organization on earth." We are glad to comply with their modest request.

S.C.

X-UB341A15
#5

January 17, 1942

X-13 342
91
American Friends Service Committee
CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER

We have for some time been aware of how great a desire is felt by Civilian Public Service men to get into more ~~active~~ service projects. Our efforts to open such opportunities are hampered by many complications not evident to those outside the office. The difficulty of getting visas has limited volunteer work in France and China; to get drafted men out of the country seems virtually impossible. Even the six who were to go to England are still waiting for visas. Most of our investigations, therefore, of late have been in domestic situations.

The following areas of work have in no sense been approved as yet, and men in camps should not write letters to the office asking for allocation in one of them. Letters will be sent to each camp asking for volunteers before each project is opened, but a general picture of possibilities that may open up should help campers decide in their own mind where they would like to bend their efforts.

Two different types of farming projects are being considered. One helps meet the farm labor shortage problem in dairying and poultry raising. Here units of ten men would go out on detached service from their camp to individual farms, yet close enough to each other to allow periodic get-togethers. The second type is participation in a more experimental area of agriculture. A group of Negro families are being resettled by Farm Security Administration on a cooperative farm in southeastern Missouri. A unit of a dozen men might construct the community buildings, school, meeting hall, etc. for which there has been no government appropriation.

The Missouri unit mentioned above would fall under the category of housing as well as agriculture. Another housing project being studied would take a dozen men to Swarthmore for a training course in building construction for three months. Then the unit would go to North Carolina to start setting up low-cost prefabricated house panels to be sold or rented to tenant farmers.

In the field of health, projects may be approved in mental hospitals paralleling the openings found by the National Service Board in Elgin, Ill. and Gardner, Mass. It is felt that careful arrangements should be made with a reliable superintendent to guarantee that men will be given a definite training course and allowed to assume responsible positions involving much more than orderly duty. Indiana and Connecticut hospitals offer possibilities. There may be openings in the field of hygienic research, public health work, or as laboratory or x-ray technicians in hospitals. In each case an apprenticeship period of practical training would be served.

Many of the above projects would offer maintenance; some would allow wages. In fairness to all men in the Civilian Public Service camps, it has seemed wise to limit personal remuneration to maintenance and spending allowance. Additional pay could be turned into a C.P.S. or relief pool.

We would welcome additional suggestions from campers as to specific projects which they feel would stand some chance of being accepted by the Government and which would appeal to Civilian Public Service men as worth their best effort.

X-13 342
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#6

January 24, 1942

Jan 24

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER

5
Copy

A great number weeks of suggestions are coming in to the office. The new camp at Coshocton, Ohio, was opened this week, and got off to a good start. It will be directed for the first few weeks by Arthur Castle, until the arrival of the regular director, Sumner Mills. Sumner Mills is a vice-chairman of the A.F.S.C., a graduate of Earlham, a farmer, and milk distributor in Indianapolis. Nine men from Merom have gone to Coshocton to help lay the ground work for the larger camp which will develop. The work of the new camp will in some respects be much like that at San Dimas, although it is to be under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service instead of the Forest Service. The work project will include control of water run-off, reeding and care of instruments, measuring soil erosion and the consumption of nutrients by various kinds of soil covers, terracing of slopes, demonstration of proper soil usages, and construction of roads and dams. because of local opposition.

* * * *

The proposed Mexican malaria-control project is really a successor to the house-construction program in the Tuxpan earthquake area, carried on in 1941. Ray Weston of the A.F.S.C. has just located a malaric-ridden area in the state of Vera Cruz near Toluca village. He and Mexican health officials have outlined a project for swamp drainage. Pleasant aspects of this new job are the frequency of malaria, hook-worm, dysentery, snakes, mosquitoes, insects, and sticky footings. Five men are already in Mexico, eight more leave this week from Philadelphia, in a station wagon, and another car goes later, only quitting them, but destroying property, and a number of murders have occurred.

* * *

It is reported that the Canadian Government is going to receive 25,000 dollars. A cablegram was received in the service committee office, sent from Kwiyang, China, on January 19, which speaks most encouragingly of the progress of the Friends Ambulance Convoy taking medical aid to the civilians of West China. Here is the message:

* * *

British American ambulances performing excellently coming from Burma. Five already passed Kwiyang, three continuing to Shengtu loaded medical supplies. Five more due Kwiyang this week loaded supplies for Friends Ambulance Unit and gasoline for national health administration. Five and those in India and Java gave \$42,000. Other Friends gave \$3,000 and non-Friends (who had been This unit is staffed largely by the English, and financed by the A.F.S.C. free funds received through United China Relief. amount spent in 1941, and the burden on all C.P.S. supporters will thus increase.

* * *

Possibilities for reducing per capita expenses are seen when some fourteen men at the Peterham camp have volunteered to do evening chores for a local farmer who needs an appendix operation immediately, but who could not leave his farm since no labor was available. The men will take care of quite a number of cattle. This might serve as a foot-note to a recent story about the growing hostility in some communities against a pacifist camp in their midst.

* * *

X-UB 341.1
#7

January 31, 1942

American Friends Service Committee

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER

An impression might have been given by a recent questionnaire sent out by this office that new projects were being sought mostly for men with scientific and technical training, to the neglect of men who studied social sciences and other subjects. This is a wrong impression. The questionnaire was simply to see how many men might be available for a certain specialized job. But for many of the projects for which we are seeking approval no such special training or skills are required. In the case of the hospital projects, it would seem that the primary requirement will be willingness to work and understand, patience, and cooperative spirit. If the plan we are working on is accepted, it will be largely on the basis of such qualifications that men will be chosen for this type of service. This is what we gather from the correspondence upon the subject to date.

Speaking of the hospital attendant project, there is good reason to hope that a plan will eventually be worked out and approved. A great amount of negotiating is necessary but we think we are making progress in the long task of approval, and the set-back suffered in Illinois recently is not taken as a precedent. Four hospitals have definitely requested aid of this kind, and a number of others have shown an interest.

Here is a word from Patapoco regarding preparation for eventual emergency work. The course in auto mechanics, which started on January 7, is to complete 20 three-hour sessions on Wednesday evenings. It is an intensive and thorough course for beginners and advanced alike, and Mr. Uber is very capable. (Mr. Uber, the instructor, is shop superintendent in a nearby Chevrolet agency.) He emphasizes who desire to go into an ambulance unit. All our camp truck drivers and mechanics are attending 1 1/2 and they often explain some of the elementary details outside of class to the beginners. The average attendance in these first four sessions in January has been around 26 and in the first session 46 campers gathered around the motor in the shop, so since then we have had to build benches in the shop. This course and first aid are our two practical and technical courses and are the most attended. This shows the practical skill interest in camp, an interest which may turn in the immediate future.

Note from report on Buck Creek camp, written Sunday evening: One of the assistants "came back to camp a few minutes ago after spending the day shopping wood for a needy mountain family nearby."

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744. A1
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A1

American Friends Service Committee

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER

The Cooperstown camp, perhaps because of its location right in the town, has had to face the problem of cooperation with Civilian Defense. At a house meeting held recently, all but a few of the thirty men showed a willingness to take intensive training in first-aid and as hospital orderlies, provided no obligation to Civilian Defense was incurred, and provided they would be free to use what they learned in work with the Service Committee. This training course proved impossible, since the length of time required would have involved too great a loss of labor from the regular work projects. Knowledge of working sanitation has fallen off. Intensively and needed for this. Frequent inquiries have come in to the C.F.S. office as to why the Service Committee is not giving men training for foreign ambulance work and for evacuation from bombed areas in this country. Two great questions must be eliminated before C.F.S. is justified in sending men into this field by organizing special units. There is a question whether ambulance units can reach China and work there without too great subservience to the military army, and there is a question that whether there is going to be any mass bombing in this country. Until these questions are answered, it seems best to do long-range training in the camps as they are now set up. It is quite evident that mechanics will be needed most of all, and even in a medical unit going to China, probably more truck drivers will be needed than doctors, as we come closer in alliance than in speech.

The organization of an auto mechanics class in camp is the obvious first step. The three small camps in New England purpose should night best in a common central location for one or two sessions a week. The next step must be to get more thorough training in treatment and transportation of casualties than is offered in the usual courses in first-aid. The best arrangement in this respect would seem to be the location of men in general hospitals serving as orderlies, in return for a definite and comprehensive training course. We in the office are working on a plan of this kind. If men in the camps know of hospitals near the camps which might be interested in a proposition of this kind, we would welcome suggestions.

* * *

It is to say with a few words is: "We are trying to do it in English and languages (elementary French, Spanish, German, and Polish). Instructors in Spanish and Chinese have been brought. With regard to the numerous projects for "detached service" which were mentioned in earlier issues of the News Letter, there is no news to report at present. We are exploring all suggestions that show any possibility of approval and we are trying to get these ideas investigated and planned as fast as circumstances permit. Occasionally something happens to remind us of the possible consequences of projects undertaken without sufficient preparation, and we realize anew the limitations within which our work must be carried on. In a nation of mounting war spirit, the question of public relations is becoming ever more delicate.

* * *

X-UB-341.A1
#19

February 16, 1942

A1

American Friends Service Committee
CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER



Some changes have taken place with regard to individual assignments, first: the procedure has been changed so that applications for individual assignment should be cleared through this office and not through the M.S.B. office as formerly. Second, in general it looks as though the scheme of individual assignments will be less prominent in the whole C.P.S. set-up than was once thought, and probably not many men will get them. One can understand this by considering the following factors which bear on the matter, and which must be kept in mind by anyone applying for an individual assignment.

1. It is almost useless to try to get individual detached service except with a government agency, preferably Federal.
2. Neither this office nor the M.S.B. has the time to hunt jobs for individuals. A man should not write us unless he has a specific job in mind for which he feels particularly well qualified, and unless he has gotten a written statement from his future employer to the effect that the latter is eager to use him, even though he is a C.O.
3. An individual should approach the local government representative who would be his immediate supervisor. Do not write to Washington asking for a job, as the Federal agencies there have less and less patience with the whole idea of C.O.'s stepping into the shoes of drafted men. The local Federal man and Paul French should handle the conversations with headquarters.
4. Details of the job and proof that it is "work of national importance" should be included in the request by the government representative. (See No. 2 above.) There should also be a statement as to remuneration, presumably maintenance plus the normal spending allowance. Selective Service will expect monthly reports as to the work done, to be sent in by the government supervisor.
5. No man may return on detached service to his own home.
6. We cannot offer any definite hope that even the most worthy cases will be accepted, largely because General Hershey feels the pressure of non-pacifist feeling which has little sympathy with pacifists who want more attractive jobs.

A questionnaire to end all questionnaires will soon come out to the camps, so there is no need for filing information at this office concerning experience or training unless an application for a specific opening is made before the questionnaires go out.

* * *

X-11 B. 341. A1
#10

Feb. 16, 1942

Civilian Public Service News Letter



Many thousand Japanese are being evicted from their homes in California, and are being sent to more isolated areas inland. The move is being made suddenly and the Government made no provision for resettlement, so the distress is great. X The Federal Security Agency has authorized the American Friends Service Committee to administer temporary reception camps for the evicted Japanese, until a more permanent residence is established.

Esther Rhoads, who has been working for the past year in the C.P.S. office of the Service Committee left Philadelphia in response to a rush call to come and help in the emergency. Esther Rhoads lived in Japan for twenty years, and is one of the few people of the white race who know the Japanese language.

* * *

Rules for government-operated C.O. camps have been drawn up and were published in the Federal Register of January 24. Not that such camps are going to open in the near future, for we have received no authoritative word on that, but they do give an idea as to what to expect if it should occur sometime. Copies of these regulations are being requested and they will soon be mailed out to all the camps.

* * *

The men at San Dimas have a basketball team which is engaged in quite an active season playing against nearby schools and colleges.

* * *

X-UB341.A1
#11

February 21, 1942

American Friends Service Committee
CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER

Reports from the National Service Board in Washington show definite progress in negotiations with U.S. Public Health Service and the American Medical Association relative to the hospital units to which C.P.S. men might be assigned, and give us real grounds for hoping that the way may soon be opened for this type of service.

The plan encompasses a large number of hospitals of various types, - general, mental, tuberculosis, etc. and a provision for some instruction and training to supplement the regular work as orderlies, attendants, etc.

* * *

We have recently seen copies of letters which are typical of the large numbers being received by congressmen and by Selective Service, from people who are prejudiced or otherwise strongly critical of conscientious objectors. It is clear that Selective Service has no easy task to withstand this pressure and at the same time seek to place C.O.'s in positions consistent with their interests and greatest usefulness.

* * *

"Thoroughly satisfactory" was the term used recently by Roy N. Schenck, Superintendent of the National Park Service, in describing the work done during the last few months by the men at Patapsco.

* * *

Notice was sent from this office yesterday to all the A.F.S.C. camps in the East regarding the new "all-inclusive" questionnaire and applications for the forest research project at Williamstown, Massachusetts, which project was recently approved by Selective Service. Only two of the four men requested will be needed immediately, while the other two will be sent soon after the first of April.

* * *


A memorandum recently sent to Paul Furnas by James G. Vail, Secretary of the Foreign Service Section of the A.F.S.C. says "I can hardly over-emphasize the importance of the caution ...against raising the expectations of the C.P.S. boys that there will be opportunity for them to serve in Europe. So far as we can now see, most of them will have to find a solution of their problems in this country."

* * *

X-UB341.A
#12

AI

Plans for the medical research project as announced from this office several weeks ago are progressing, although nothing definite can be reported at this time. Several men have indicated a desire for more information as to the nature of the work. We will send this out if and when the project is approved by Selective Service.



* * *

From Buck Creek: "The county agent met the farm group Friday night and advised on crops and planting dates. The farm was started the following day on a one-and-a-half acre tract about a quarter of a mile from camp. Rent, \$15 a season: motive power, one ox; style, contour plowing."

Level land, more or less, is scarce in that part of the state so the campers seized the opportunity to get even such a small plot.

* * *

From Cooperstown: "I was reminded to tell you of the expedition the choir made a while ago. We had a phone call from the wife of one of the ministers in town that the old people in the County Farm were going to have to do without their weekly entertainment unless we could provide her with something. The choir was enthusiastic about going down and singing to them, and so, on very short notice, we went down en masse and sang them all the lighter music we know. There was a strong feeling of satisfaction with the idea, in the choir, and considerable disappointment that we hadn't had more songs and entertainment of other sorts to give the old people."

* * *

An Inter-Camp Council, made up of representatives of all three Massachusetts camps plus Stoddard and Cooperstown, will hold a meeting at Petersham on February 28 and March 1.

The agenda to be followed in the Saturday evening and Sunday morning sessions includes a general "exchange" of information concerning administration, self-subsistence, public relations and the purpose of camps, then there will be a discussion of inter-camp cooperation in the fields of education classes, athletics, and social events.

This conference grew out of discussions by men from Cooperstown and Petersham, which brought forth a concern regarding the need for closer collaboration.

* * *

X-UP 341. A1
#13

X-UB 341

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER

A) Directors have by this time probably reported fully to the men on the directors' conference held last week-end at Pendle Hill. This was the first opportunity since the Winona Lake conference last September, for all the directors to get together and discuss the many problems that confront C.P.S. camps. Much interest was added by the informal participation by General Hershey, Col. Kosch, and Major McLean.

* * *

Present status of the various detached service projects:

1. Low cost housing: official request for the project is working its way through long maze of F.S.A. offices.
2. Dairy farm project: doing the same thing in other sections of the Department of Agriculture.
3. Hospital orderly, men nurses, medical aides etc.: Progress during the past week has consisted of getting commitments and agreements into more specific terms. This field appears at the moment to be the most likely one really to open up for considerable numbers of men.
4. Medical research: formal request for one project has been sent to Washington for approval. Details of the cyclotron project are still being worked out preparatory to making the request.
5. Forest research project at Williamstown Mass. has been approved by Selective Service; next step is selection of the first two men to go.

* * *

Jim Myers from Patapasco and Quentin Boyert from Buck Creek have been assigned to the American Friends Service Committee to help with the accounting work of C.P.S. They will work out a uniform system of accounting for all the camps. Jim will spend all his time in the Philadelphia office, while Quentin will do the field work in the camps.

Selective Service has approved of a request for assignment of not more than three men to any one of the three agencies administering the camps. Such assignments are the only exception so far to the general rule that individual assignments must be for work with government agencies.

* * *

The U.S. Forest Service is requesting that large numbers of C.P.S. men (by the hundreds) be sent to California to work on forest fire prevention and control. The fire season is just about to begin. This proposal is being investigated particularly with reference to the type of work the men would do during the "off-season" months. An effort will be made to incorporate into any plan that might be adopted, a provision for creative and interesting work during the periods when fire prevention work is not pressing.

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* * *X-UB 341.A1
#14

Mar 7 1942
March 7, 1942

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER

Of the twelve men who sent applications for appointment to the Williamstown forest research project, four have been selected and their names sent to Washington. The men are Lou Edgerton and William Bodulick from Cooperstown, Donald Erdman from Ashburnham, and Henry Watter from Royalston. It was thought that these are the four men best qualified by their experience and training to do this specialized type of work. While we regret that there were not more openings, we can find some reassurance in the fact that new types of projects are finally beginning to open up.

Every man in camp is urged to fill in his record of experience blank and give it to his director so that all can be mailed from camp at once. It will be impossible to consider applications for any new projects without this material. A request has come from the Brethren and Mennonites, who are to operate jointly the new hook-worm control project in Florida, that one carpenter and one electrician be supplied them from the Buck Creek camp.

A letter has come through authorizing the transfer of three men from the Merom camp to the Alexian Brothers Hospital in Chicago where they will serve as orderlies and receive training. The men are Peter Flintermanx, Charles Kleinmann, and Carl Olson. Most of the other men going to this hospital are being transferred from the Stoddard N.H. camp. The unit will be under the administration of the Association of Catholic S. C.Q.'s.

The State Department in Washington has refused passports for the six men appointed to go to England for reconstruction work. The disappointment suffered by the six men is shared by many of us. However we will not cease in our efforts to find openings for service of this kind. It often happens that the closing of a door in one direction means the opening of one in another. We have no intention of giving up. ~~xxxx~~ hope.

From the Coshocton Ohio camp: "A nearby farmer, who has been sick and has a pregnant wife, needed some extra help with chores etc. A number of the fellows have been down there several times this past week lending a hand."

X-UB 341. A1
#15

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER

The unit of 18 men assigned to the Alexian Brothers Hospital in Chicago have gone to the new post, and have begun their duties there. Twelve of the men are from Stoddard, three from Merom, two from Stronach and one from Lago.

* * *

There is considerable talk in Washington these days about the likelihood of a universal draft for men above military age and for all women, providing for compulsory work in defense industries and "civilian defense". The oft-quoted "reliable sources" state that if Australia is taken by the Japanese, such legislation will be a certainty.

Consequently there has been a revival of the Friends War Problems Committee, which will work in Washington negotiating with the Government while the legislation is pending, so that the rights of C.O. women and older men will be respected.

It will be remembered that it was this Committee which worked all during the summer of 1940 when the first Draft Act was before Congress, informing the Military Affairs Committee of the C.O. viewpoint and consulting with various officials. It was largely through the efforts of this Committee (working together with other peace church groups) that the Burke-Wadsworth Act recognized the rights of C.O.'s no matter to what religious denomination they belonged. In 1917 such recognition was given only to members of the established peace churches.

* * *

The "San Dimas Rattler" quotes a letter from a former Colorado Springs (Mennonite camp) man who had transferred to non-combatant work in the Army: "I now fully realize my mistake in coming to the Army... I sincerely wish I had stayed in your camp."

* * *

The following tabulation shows what has become of the 64 C.O.'s who were imprisoned. The figures do not include the estimated 115 sent since the February 15 registration.

Parolees in C.P.S. camp now	10
Parolees were in C.P.S. camp but term expired	15
Paroled to the Army	<u>9</u>

Number of men paroled	32
Number of men still in prison	<u>32</u>

Total	64
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It must be remembered that all the men were automatically registered in prison, and were classified. So those now released are subject at any time to call for medical examination and order to report to camp.

* * *

X-UB 341. A1
#11C

Mar. 21, 1942

At a meeting of the Civilian Public Service Executive Committee of A.F.S.C. held last Monday, it was decided to provide for rather limited representation of the men in camp at all future meetings of this group. Henceforth at each monthly meeting of the Executive Committee there will be present one man from camp. The representative will come from a different camp each month, hence any one camp will send a delegate once in nine months. It has not yet been determined which camp will send a man for the April meeting. It is felt that this opportunity of the Committee to hear first hand the campers' viewpoint, and of representative campers to see problems as they appear in Philadelphia, will prove of great value in clarifying the atmosphere and promoting understanding between the camp and the A.F.S.C.

The proposed project for construction of low-cost prefabricated houses in the rural South has run into a snag in the Department of Agriculture which might hold up the plan for an indefinite time. It appears that the difficulty right now is the question of priorities on hardware.

Erratum in the last issue of the News Letter. The nine men "paroled to the army" did not include any C.O.'s.

The following quotation from a letter sent from London on January 30 is interesting as describing the present status of reconstruction work in England. Parentheses are ours.

"With regard to long term reconstruction work, there is to my mind none going on in the country at the present time, at least on a large scale. The long lull (in the bombing) has not in any way engendered a confidence in the public that it will not recommence at any time, and consequently reconstruction work on a large scale has not been undertaken. Demolition work, on the other hand, has been going on for months and in many of the worst bombed areas has made considerable headway. The work so far as I can see requires little more than the knowledge and skill of an ordinary laborer. We (the English Friends) of course have nothing to do with work of this kind."

On the following page we quote some portions of a letter written by one of the men recently transferred from Merom to the Alexian Brothers Hospital in Chicago.

X-UB34H. A1
#17

American Friends Service Committee
CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER

March 28, 1942

There are no specific developments to announce regarding detached service projects.

Nelson Fuson, formerly of Patapago and more recently from the China Unit in training at Lago, has been appointed Educational Director at the Coshocton Camp. He will probably take up his new duties early next week.

G. Reed Gary, of the Service Committee, had recently returned from the Pacific Coast where he surveyed the Japanese evacuation problem. His reports reveal that any developments which might possibly involve C.P.S. assistance are still so far off that it is impossible now to do any planning for that type of work.

The tremendous job of moving anywhere up to a quarter million people has hardly begun. It is such a big undertaking that any efforts by a private agency will be entirely inadequate; the bulk will be done by government agencies and commercial firms under contract. The army itself has the job of actually moving the people; a newly formed "War Relocation Authority", aided by various other agencies will have the task of building the new communities and settling the people in them. Just what sort of problems will arise beyond that point cannot even be estimated at this time.

It is safe to say that these problems will be many in number, vast in scope, and often delicate in nature. It is obvious that there will be need somewhere for people of good-will, tolerance, and understanding. But those probabilities alone cannot serve as a basis for our outlining a specific program.

The whole problem is just one of the many through which we cannot see at the present time, and into which we will have to fit in and when the circumstances permit.

I would be glad to have any suggestions or information which would be of help to the Service Committee in its work. We are always available to help in any way we can. We are also interested in any suggestions or information which would be of help to the Service Committee in its work.

X-UB311.A1
#18

April 4, 1942

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS LETTER

Three men have been chosen from the fifteen applicants in Friends camps to join the unit being organized at Orestviken, Florida, for the eradication of hookworm disease. The men are Smedley Bartram of Patapsco, Ed Burrows of Duck Creek, and Herbert Hadley of Conchocton. This project, under the joint administration of the Brethren and Mennonites, will involve work in environmental sanitation.

There is a development which does not involve the Friends camps at the present moment, but it is of interest because it is the initial entry into a field which holds every promise of opening up wide in the near future. Early next week at the Kane PA. camp (Brethren), representatives of the U.S. employment Service will have personal interviews with all the men in that camp interested in working on dairy farms. The ten men chosen will leave within a few days for Madison County, New York, for assignment to specific farms.

If this project proves successful in a brief trial period, men from the Mennonite camps will be chosen for dairy work in Wisconsin, and those from the Friends camps for work in Massachusetts.

Plans are being made by various Yearly Meetings of Friends whereby farmers will provide supplies of farm produce directly to the C.P.S. camps nearby, as their contribution to the support of the program.

Camp dietitians are being asked to supply estimates of their food requirements for a good many months in the future, and farmers are being encouraged to survey their resources with a view to estimating just what quantities of the desired articles they will be able to supply. There are reports from a number of meetings of Friends who are planting "Lord's Acres" and "Peace Gardens" for the support of C.P.S.

We regret to announce that the proposed visit to all the camps by Gerald Heard will have to be given up because of the condition of his health and various obligations nearer home. He is planning however to make another visit to San Dimas in the near future.

X-UB 341.1
#19

April 11, 1942

.A1

C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

be rising and spirit is bearing a renewal in some acute form of the public relations problem at work, resulting in an increasing desire to solve the war problem from a feeling of justice.

The question of dairy farm assignments came rapidly into the foreground during the past week, as interviews were held between representatives of the U.S. Employment Service and men from the Kane (Brethren) camp, from Sidelong Hill (Kennonite), and from the Friends camps located in the Northeast.

We have received definite word that no unit will be established in the Gardner Mass. mental hospital on account of American Legion opposition. This will not prevent efforts to find new openings for C.P.S. men in hospitals, although all investigations hereafter will have to include a more thorough study of the public relations angle.

The Administrator of the Alexian Brothers Hospital has written stating that he is pleased with the "manner in which the men...assigned to our Unit are conducting themselves, and also the interest these men have manifested toward the work...I have found them to be not only conscientious in their convictions but also in their work."

It is not easy to make hospital men our ally, but some of our men could be assigned with regard to what the public would like. Fifteen applications have come in for the one post at the Richmond Detention Home for delinquent boys, which project might be approved by Selective Service.

The recent suggestion for the formation of mobile relief units in the camps has met with a favorable response in the eight Friends camps that have been heard from. Much interest has been shown in the plan, and each camp is eager to set up anywhere from one to three such units.

Plans are being made to obtain supplies and place them within convenient reach of the camps, to establish a regular procedure whereby men can be moved to the scene of action immediately (if it is within a reasonably short distance) without having to wait for time-consuming authorization etc. and to establish the proper relationships with local government and relief agencies that may be involved.

This is a most timely development, especially in view of the emergency work performed recently by the men from Henry, Illinois, and Bluffton and Lago, Indiana, following a tornado in that region.

It will be noticed that the name of this letter has been changed slightly. This was done to prevent confusion with another C.P.S. news letter which circulates to Friends Meetings throughout the country and to other supporting groups.

X-UB 341.A1
#20

C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

Several changes in the Patapsco staff personnel were announced on April 13 by Paul Furnas. Bill Mackensen is resigning as Director, effective April 27, and Arthur Gamble will replace him.

Russ Freeman will take office immediately as Assistant Director. Having been at Patapsco as a camper since July 1941 and having won the esteem of his fellow-campers, he was nominated for the position by action of the Patapsco camp meeting. This was followed by his final appointment by the Philadelphia office.

Howard Elkinton, who has had much experience in Service Committee activities beginning with reconstruction work in France in 1918, will become an Educational Advisor for Patapsco, visiting the camp for such duties one day each week.

* * *

More men will be sent to Alexian Brothers Hospital soon. No details yet.

* * *

Buck Creek men were called upon recently to fight the most serious forest fire to strike that region in many years. It was on Monday afternoon almost at the end of a day's work when the call came. Working in collaboration with a nearby C.C.C. group, the campers operated in shifts for two nights and two days to get the fire under control by Wednesday night. The men were patrolling on Thursday when rain came and put on the finishing touches.

* * *

The San Dimas basketball team ended an active season with a 34 - 41 loss to a team from "Company K" in a nearby army camp. The season score showed 7 wins and 10 losses for the C.P.S. men. Practice for a soft-ball team has begun.

* * *

Several of the men at Patapsco are concerned with making a thorough study of the subject "Why Do Persons Become Pacifists?". It is expected that the resulting information would have several benefits, one of which would be creating an informed public opinion about the true nature of C.O.'s.

* * *

There is nothing definite to report about dairy farm assignments, but we mention the happenings of the week just to illustrate how "nothing" happens.

On Friday April 10 George Reeves and Mr. Geary of the U.S. Employment Service discussed work on dairy farms with men from the New England camps and Patapsco. Six men (three from Patapsco and three from Petersham) volunteered and were approved. Plans were made for them to report in Hartford on Monday morning to meet farmers from nearby dairy farms in Hartford County on whose places they would be allocated. This final step had to be postponed because Selective Service had not yet received an official statement from the regional office of the U.S. Employment Service in Boston, that there was a shortage of dairy farm workers in Hartford County.

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X-UB 34T
#21

191
American Friends Service Committee
C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

April 25, 1942

As a result of N.S.B. discussions at Richmond on April 16, the Winona Lake Conference has been set for May 16 and 17. It will include a staff member and 3 men from the following camps: Stronach, Medaryville, Walhalla, Chicago, Henry, Merom, Lagro, Coshocton and Marietta. The tentative agenda includes discussion on the original passage of the Butte Wadsworth Act, current developments for detached service, public relations and the philosophy of the program. Representatives of the peace church agencies and the N.S.B. will be present.

C.P.S. personnel is shifting and growing. Nancy Foster moves from Patapsco to try her hand at whittling food costs at Royalston. Alice Beaman, Patapsco's nurse, goes to Cooperstown and then on to the new camp at Campton, N.H. when that opens May 15. Betty Mellor and Dorothy Benson, dietician and nurse at Cooperstown, go south to Maryland. The new camp in New Hampshire is to be directed by Kenneth and Amy Morgan. Mr. Morgan has been director of religious education at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Stanley Harbison leaves Petorsham this week to take charge of government equipment at Campton, and later to set up the office. Ed Peacock, of Coshocton, will fill the position of assistant director, and two others will probably come to Campton from Coshocton to help launch the new community.

There are plans to assign 25 or 30 technically qualified men within the next month to a new type of camp at Beltsville, Md., research center of the Department of Agriculture. About half the men will work at experimental forestry (tree seedling nutrition, drought resistance, restoration of soil by forest vegetation and forest surveys). The others would work on the Patuxent Research Refuge discovering optimum conditions for wild life production and the effect of various types of wild life on agriculture. If the first unit is successful, the camp may expand to include research in such fields as agronomy and stock breeding. Further details will follow.

Two immediate representatives of C.P.S. attended the C.P.S. Executive Committee meeting on April 24. Ken Southard, camper at San Dimas released as over ago and now recalled by the draft, hitch-hiked his way from California. Carroll O'Neill represented the veteran C.P.S. camp, Patapsco.

Movements toward hospitals and farms resemble those of the snail. There is much time and energy being spent in paving the way, but attitudes toward the introduction of pacifists into new communities are proving steadily more difficult. Four more men will soon be sent to the Chicago hospital from Friends' camps.***** Increased public antagonism in Connecticut threatens the dairy project.***** Orders for the transfer of Smedley Bartram of Patapsco and Ed Burrows of Buck Creek to Florida have come through today.

We apologize for the touch of the impersonal involved in mimeographing. It means a steady increase in those requesting current news of C.P.S. but the letter is still written first and foremost for the camps. Roger Craven, a volunteer member of the C.P.S. staff who has been helping with the News Letter, has gone to Penn Craft to help build a refrigeration plant.

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#22

100-101
A1
American Friends Service Committee
C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

May 2, 1942

Confirmation of government subsistence for the four men at Williamstown was received Wednesday. Louis Edgerton is to leave Cooperstown for Massachusetts May 1st. Donald Erdman of Ashburnham and Robert Kirk of Buck Creek will go to the research forest as soon as transfers are sent from Washington. The fourth position is not yet filled.

The four who are to go to the Alexian Brothers Hospital are Abe Goldstein of Cooperstown, Ivan Bean, Thomas Steger and Max Paige from Merom. William Dahlen of Cochocton will also go if there is need for a fifth man. Request for transfers has gone to Washington.

The difficulty of securing openings for C.P.S. men in work with juvenile delinquents has become more evident. Judge Ricks of Richmond, Va. has decided to try the services of an undrafted young man in the community. He will refer to us again if need arises, but this is a far simpler solution for him than extracting a man from a camp. Commissioner Ellis of the Department of Institutions and Agencies in New Jersey was interested in placing several C.P.S. men in teaching positions in state reform schools, but his board of directors decided it would be subject to public criticism since the pupils would be susceptible to indoctrination.

Commissioner Ellis has received unanimous approval from his board of directors to use C.P.S. men in the three state mental hospitals and the hospital for the epileptic. He has also secured the approval of Gov. Edison and is now discussing it with individuals in the Legion, of which he is a member. The same steps are being taken by directors of hospitals around Philadelphia. Col. Kosch has wired Paul French that he has approved the operation of a C.P.S. unit at the state hospital at Salem, Oregon. Twenty men are to go from Cascade Locks and perhaps some from San Dimas.

At the C.P.S. Executive Committee meeting on April 24th it was recognized that a major problem in the future course of C.P.S. is whether difficulty in community relations is going to drive us into isolation. It was reported that Selective Service sees remote camp sites and only a few carefully prepared detached service projects as the easiest way of ensuring the success of C.P.S. The A.F.S.C., on the other hand, would prefer to run more risks, recognizing that understanding of our position spreads only through wider personal association between C.P.S. men and those in normal communities. Carroll O'Neill of Patapasco was anxious that Selective Service be aware that the success of the C.P.S. program depends as much on useful work as on the elimination of friction with communities.

It grows clearer every day that the work being carried on by Ayers Brinser, prominent New England farmer, Henry Perry, Selective Service men and many others to pave the way for opening up new C.P.S. projects is an extraordinarily effective way of keeping the issue of minority rights and the existence of C.O.'s before the attention of the public. Superintendents and boards of directors of hospitals, tolerant members of Legion chapters, and local champions of dissenting attitudes have an opportunity to defend democracy in action as they never would if we were all in prison.

100-101
#23

May 9, 1942 5

Copy

Considerable progress has been made in detached service to hospitals. Ten men have been assigned to a state mental hospital in Salem, Oregon. Col. Kosch has also approved hospitals at Pendleton, Ore., Fort Steilacoom, Wash., Pueblo, Colo., St. Louis, Mo., and in Iowa and Nebraska. A joint use of C.P.S. men by the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Philadelphia State Hospital has been developed. The former will use 12 men in its nursing school. The latter will use 25 to 50, some of whom will be eligible for the training school in the Pennsylvania Hospital the following year. The medical directors of these hospitals met with the state commander, state adjutant and county commander of the American Legion and received complete approval. These units and those in New Jersey should begin soon.

Nineteen men from Mennonite and Brethren camps are on farms in New York and Wisconsin.

The following letter was received from a sergeant in one of the military camps who visited overnight in one of the Massachusetts C.P.S. camps:

"This is such a perfect day in which to reflect upon the delightful week-end I spent in _____. I've pondered deeply on the boys' situation at the camp. I'm sure there are many of us in the Service concerned with the religious attitude of the men with whom we associate, if in no other way than the way in which we live. The atmosphere so prevalent in Camp #_____ is far from being realized in our large groups, and yet so necessary to our spiritual growth. Words cannot adequately express the extent of the uplift I received by my visit in the camp with those men of conviction."

This is the reaction of a soldier after 8 weeks in an Anti-Aircraft Replacement Training Center (Common Sense, May 1942):

Soldiers Speak "Perhaps the first over-all impression one gets is the virtual complete political ignorance of the soldiers as to the why and wherefore of the war. They hate the Japanese because of Pearl Harbor; they hate Hitler because he is a devil. But how the war came and what it will bring does not concern the average recruit for even a moment. It is not only apathy but an ignorance born of bad journalism and spurious radio commentators. It pervades not only the ranks but the commissioned officers and 'non-coms' who teach us.

"The general apathy which has been commented upon by other Common Sense correspondents is frightening. Radios which incessantly blare forth "Deep in the Heart of Texas" and "Blue in the Night" are dialed off as soon as a news commentator interrupts. Even the President was tuned out! The Army seems to bring forth so great a sense of dependence on orders from above that the soldier feels that what is happening doesn't concern him - except, of course, for the end of the war or a raise in pay."

Ed Burrows writes from Crestview:

"The camp at present consists of two tents housing nine fellows; another tent serving the same function for the director and his wife; and a fourth combining the advantages of dining room and kitchen. The main building is slowly nearing completion (and furnishes a roof over Bart's and my head for the present). When completed, it will furnish two rooms for the director's quarters, an office, an infirmary, the kitchen, the dining room and recreational hall - a large room with an open fireplace - and a storeroom. A second building which will consist of

X-UB3H.A
#24

May 23, 1942

American Friends Service Committee
C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

About 40 men from the camps have sent in their names as interested in the Pacific Research Bureau and probably qualified to assist in its work. The largest groups are from Patapasco and Merom, and it may be feasible to start work on specific projects in both these camps with men transferring from other camps to these if this work seems to them worth the dislocation involved in such a move. It is understood that a considerable share of one's spare time would have to be spent on the designated problem to make the project really productive. Harrop Freeman will help in sending out material and visiting the camp to discuss methods of attack.

Early reports from the U. S. Employment Service Office at Oncida, N.Y., indicate general enthusiasm on the part of farmers and Kane C.P.S. men over the farm furlough. On the basis of successful operation of this unit and the 10 Meenonite men in Wisconsin, the plan will be expanded to place a considerably larger number on dairy farms. Men with general farming background will be eligible for this wider employment. Plans to use men in Connecticut will not be resumed until local opposition is eliminated.

Major McLean visited the Pennsylvania Mental Hospital and the Philadelphia State Hospital this week, inspecting living quarters and checking on compensation insurance, personnel shortage and local labor, political and Legion attitudes. The plan is to start with a unit of 20 men in each hospital; 12 nursing students and 8 nursing aides at the Pennsylvania Hospital and 20 attendants at the Philadelphia State Hospital. Both institutions are well equipped with shops for occupational therapy work and will be glad for men to use the equipment to make furniture, etc. Opportunities for special work directing craft work or assisting in the laboratories may develop but "the key-stone of the mental hospital is the attendant", and neither superintendent wants men coming in who are too good for the regular job of supervising patients in work and recreation and accompanying them for treatments.

It should be reiterated that the work is confining and the discipline authoritarian, but those in charge say it is far less repulsive and more absorbing when one is working in the institution than when one passes through on a visit.

The impediment to further action on the University Hospital medical research project is the inability of the above hospital to provide arrangements for board and lodging. Selective Service will not approve the project until plans are worked out to house men in a supervised institution. Dr. Rhoads is attempting to get some other hospital to furnish space for the 8 or 10 men. This project does not offer maintenance.

Mr. Hickman, Associated Director of the Radio Research Laboratory at Harvard, announces insufficient demands by the medical profession for radioactive materials to justify operation of the Harvard Cyclotron.

On Friday evening, May 15, Patapasco celebrated the anniversary of the arrival of the first men in C.P.S. Harold Evans, chairman of the Friends C.P.S. Executive Committee, gave the chief message. Col. Kosch, Major McLean, George Reeves, Paul Furnas, James Mullin and Phil Jacob were present.

X-UB 341
#25

May 30, 1942

The Florida Health Service and local inhabitants are eager to have two more units established to expand rural sanitation in the counties adjacent to Tualoosa. The great problems in starting a Mennonite and a Friends unit are the freezing of all building materials by government order and the difficulty of securing a truck to haul such materials and the completed privies.

An administrative committee of Henry East, Harold Row and Paul Furnas has been set up to handle the finances and general direction of the Beltsville unit and the C.P.S. staff in the Japanese internment center. Both of these are cooperative projects among the agencies. Dr. Marvel Garner, professor of Biology at Earlham College, is to be the director at Beltsville. He will select the men from applicants from all three sets of camps and the unit will open about June 6th.

No one not drafted in C.P.S. is eligible for this first unit in the Japanese internment center. C.P.S. was evidently given the chance because Eisenhower had been pestered by so many religious groups offering to help or giving advice that he welcomed a chance to deal with one body representing all and able to furnish trained men. If the first center (location as yet unknown) is handled successfully, we and others may be given the rest to staff. The project will be on government maintenance. The men will be almost completely isolated, since soldiers with machine guns guard the confines of the area. Arrangement will be made, however, for one or more individuals who can come to and go from the center to keep the group in touch with those outside. No teachers without certificates can be used. A few recreational leaders, agriculturists and construction engineers can be used in addition to the training mentioned in the first telegram. Men will be interviewed at certain centers by representatives of the War Relocation Authority before they are finally chosen.

There has been some question as to the feasibility of our working in a concentration camp. Actually the military will probably interfere little with interior community life. Its one job is to guard the borders.

The Brethren Service Committee is completing plans to send a unit to Puerto Rico to assist in the government rehabilitation program. This will consist of driving ambulances to bring invalids to the new medical center, help in the operation of clinics and in recreational programs. The Friends are to send two men at first, but it is expected that the unit will expand soon. Requests for nominations from the camps will go out in the near future.

Jack Gessell of Petersham was the camp representative at the C.P.S. Exec. Comm. Mtg. on May 22nd. Among the concerns he brought from camp were questions concerning the accounting practice of charging the camps for vegetables raised and the possibility of shifting moneys so saved to camp community needs. The chief problem raised was the increasing impoverishment in the camps and the need for some method of equalizing opportunities between those who have nothing but \$2.50 a month for all personal expenses and those who have other resources. A committee of 5 was chosen to consider the problem.

Howard Schomer of Buck Creek reports progress in participation in community welfare projects. Howard Kester called his attention to a child clinic where tonsilectomies were being performed for a maximum of \$16 and as low as \$1. Six men from the camp assisted on 3 different days, by holding patients down while ether was administered and by carrying them from the operating room. A 2-month recreational program for the needy children of Black Mt. is being planned.

X-UB 341.1
#26

American Friends Service Committee
C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

June 6, 1942

5

Copy

There has been some misunderstanding as to which projects are offering maintenance. The only men who receive maintenance are those in hospitals, on farms and at Williamstown in forestry research. There is a future possibility of it at Beltsville, but at present the financial arrangements there and at Crestview, Fla. are just the same as in the regular camps.

Three cars have already left for the Antelope Camp, 25 from Buck Creek, 25 from Morom and 38 from Patapasco and Coshocton. For some time only 20 had volunteered from Buck Creek, but eventually the whole quota was filled voluntarily. At Morom only 10 volunteered. A council was chosen to interview each man in camp and decide which 15 should fill the quota. Three of those chosen denied the right of the camp government to conscript them against their personal wishes. Three others were finally chosen. These hectic sessions revealed the headaches involved in a group's attempting to meet an obligation when certain members refuse to abide by majority decisions.

The director of the Coleville camp is John Wyse, counselor to boys in a Los Angeles high school, active in West Coast cooperatives and a Methodist who has worked closely with A.F.S.C. work camps and San Dimas. Darwin Nelson, drafted M.D. at Coshocton, will be camp doctor and Amy Standing, dietician in the Methodist Hospital in Des Moines, will handle food problems with the assistance of Harold Cope, ex-Petersham.

Col. Kosch is guaranteeing openings in farm and hospital work for all men in the camps interested in those fields. The recent survey of the camps for numbers interested is to be used to determine how many men in each region should be provided for. Undue concentration in any one state will be avoided. Most of the hospitals will probably be state mental hospitals where the shortage of attendants is most crucial.

Selective Service has indicated that the Philadelphia State Hospital unit will be opened before the Pennsylvania Mental Hospital unit with nursing training. There is little doubt that the labor shortage in the former is more acute. It has 6000 patients, many of them wards of the state, and a dangerously low proportion of attendants to patients. The need for attendants is far greater than the need for specialists in occupational therapy or laboratory technicians. It will probably be true in all hospital units that specialists will have to start in as attendants and then hope to be given work closer to their own training. Certainly no one should underestimate the absorbing interest as well as the confining aspects of the ordinary attendant's job.

Since about 40 men applied for the Pennsylvania Mental Hospital, many cannot be included in the 12 nursing school openings even when that unit is approved. Applicants should consider the Philadelphia State Hospital as an alternative.

We have had literally dozens of pleas for more information about the Japanese internment center and many criticisms for failing to get details out of the office. The W.R.A. and the N.S.B. have not yet worked out the details, perhaps because of Mr. Eisenhower's illness. We will send them as soon as they are available.

Latest word concerning the Puerto Rico unit indicates that only 9 men will go at first, largely chosen from the China unit.

X-UB341.A1
#27

American Friends Service Committee
C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

June 13, 1942

COLEVILLE: The barren country around the Coleville camp has been quite a surprise to a number of the men who have gone West. The one real tree in sight makes them wonder about emergency fire-fighting. The importance of chaparral as cover is not at first appreciated, and fire hazard in the general Coleville area may be far greater than evident at first sight. Further exploration of the situation, however, is being made.

JAPANESE CENTER: The delay in negotiations concerning the Japanese internment center has arisen because of the opposition of the Japanese themselves to becoming classed in the nation's mind with C.O.'s. The extent of this hesitation is hard to estimate. Evidently one person in the War Relocation Authority is pressing this point of view. The latest indication, however, is that Mr. Eisenhower is still inclined to go ahead with a few picked men whose chief task would be to win the loyalty of the Japanese so that they would conclude that our services were more than offset the peril to their reputation as loyal citizens.

HOSPITALS: The state mental hospital at Williamsburg, Virginia, is ready to take men and will probably draw heavily from Buck Creek. Col. Kosch is pressing other state hospitals in Colorado, Iowa and Pennsylvania for final decisions.

BELTSVILLE: Dr. Garner has been at the Beltsville camp for a week, has discussed with the resident staff the requirements for each job to be filled and has begun the selection of candidates from the Mennonite, Brethren and Friends camps. Since these men will be chosen over a period of some time, it is impossible to announce the complete unit now. **** The Patapsco farm was able to supply the Beltsville camp with plants to start a late garden.

INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS: Several men who have been working with the Friends in Mexico and one who has been with the American Field Service in Libya have asked to do more constructive work on other projects. **** The percentage of C.O.'s being called is rising. It was about 1/5% in the early days of the draft, is now 1/3%. This may be caused by draft boards postponing a decision in classifying men IV-E. **** N.B. a recent article in "News Week" on British C.O.'s volunteering for experimentation in the optimum use of a small supply of food and water. It is hoped that results may help ship-wrecked men spending weeks on the open sea. The Rockefeller Foundation in this country has asked about C.P.S. men acting as "hosts" to lice for experimenting with disinfectants to fight typhus.

FROM PLACE TO PLACE: Paul and Jean Johnson, directors of Cooperstown, leave today for Mexico to head a malaria control project. Winslow Osborne, lawyer from New Hampshire, and his wife, Ruth, take their place. **** Charles Radecko of Buck Creek completes the arborum unit at Williamstown. **** George New of Coshocton, nominated by his camp, was chosen their educational director last month. **** Merom is planning nominations to fill educational director Wilcher's place since his transfer to Coleville. **** Fred Kidd of San Dimas and the China unit and Lawrence Moore of Coshocton have been chosen by the Brethren as candidates for the Puerto Rico unit which sails on June 26th. **** Wilmer Cooper of Patapsco was chosen from the ranks of camp office men to assist in the Philadelphia office.

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June 24, 1948

HOSPITALS: Jerry Cogley, Ben Glover, Robert Hegler, Richard Scott and Robert Swink arrived from Buck Creek at the Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg, Va. at 4 A.M. last Friday. They are to be followed by 10 more from the same camp in a few days. The present plan is to try to open a hospital in the vicinity of as many of the large camps as possible. This hospital has about 2000 patients and had only 15 male attendants for day and night duty before C.P.S. men came. Its superintendent had used Mennonite C.O.'s, furloughed from the army, in the last war and he secured the approval of state authorities and Selective Service on his own initiative. The men will work on the hospital farm, in the dairy, in the bookkeeping department and as attendants on wards. There will be places for a laboratory assistant and recreational leader as this talent shows itself.

Dr. Zeller reports that Mr. Sweeney of the Dep't of Welfare of Pennsylvania has handed a recommendation to the Governor that C.P.S. men be allowed in the Philadelphia State Hospital. The Governor is away at a governor's conference but will consider it on his return.

More men will not be assigned to the Aloxian Brothers Hospital in Chicago and the unit in the parallel hospital in St. Louis will not open until a few more state hospitals (rated as neediest) have received units.

JAPANESE CENTER: Eisenhower has been promoted to become Elmer Davis' assistant. Dillon Myers, his successor in the War Relocation Authority, is reported to be a man of equally good temper, but most of the N.S.B. negotiations are now with John Provine. After an exploration of the centers by Albert Gaedford, Director of the Colorado Springs camp and men from the W.R.A., plans are being pursued to place a group of about 10 men for a trial period in one of the centers. If this proves satisfactory, the number of men to be used will be expanded.

HEALTH EXPERIMENTS: The Medical Committee of the National Research Council has requested 50 to 100 men from C.P.S. to work in units of 10 in various hospitals connected with medical schools. The men would submit themselves to certain types of diet and exercise, degrees of humidity and varying air pressures for the sake of research on human nutrition and reaction to exposure. The work is financed by the government, would have some relevance to the war effort but its results would be of value to human beings irrespective of the war. This research group has used college student volunteers, army men and C.O.'s and found that only the C.O.'s are really conscientious in following through what at times seems a monotonous regimen. Plans for this work are still in the initial stages.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE: On May 20th and 21st delegates from Buck Creek, Patapsco and six southeastern Mennonite and Brethren camps met for a conference in Baltimore. The sessions, chaired by Howard Schoner of Buck Creek, emphasized problems arising from turn-over of men in camp: (a) how to prevent disruption of the education program, (b) the important task of helping new men adjust to camp life, (c) the need for special effort to avoid the isolation of the men on detached service from the main camp groups.

POVERTY IN THE CAMPS: On the basis of discussions by members of the C.P.S. Exec. Comm., a possible solution will be tried in the New England camps which first formulated the problem. A camp committee will make a careful estimate of the needs of men without a back-log of their own resources. Possible sources for a camp fund to meet those needs are also being listed. It is felt that it will be much better

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American Friends Service Committee
C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

No. 23

July 9, 1942

Copy

WORSHIP RETREAT: On June 27th at Marlboro, N.H., 21 men from Ashburnham, Campton, Petersham, Royalston and Stoddard gathered for 2 days of worship and practical study of the technique of prayer. Dr. Richard Roberts, Welsh preacher, one of those who founded the F.O.R. in England and brought it to this country and for a time Moderator of the United Church in Canada, directed the worship. A detailed account of the retreat will be mailed to the educational directors.

MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS UNDER JOINT DIRECTION OF ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION AND NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL: Dr. Davis of the Rockefeller Foundation visited Campton on July 1st and 2nd to determine the extent of interest in an experiment in louse control. Campton was chosen because it is the only large camp far enough north and near enough New York City. Dr. Davis explained that all methods used after the last war to eliminate typhus-laden lice from city populations proved ineffective (body lice which live only on human blood are the chief carriers of typhus). Seven disinfectant powders have been developed lately which may kill lice if sprinkled on underclothing. This method would be easy to use with large populations, but it has not yet been proven in practice. The proposal was that 20 men in a side camp should volunteer for infestation by several hundred non-typhus bearing lice each and agree to use the same clothing for three weeks. Dr. Davis made it clear that the results of these experiments would be confined to Allied use until the war is over but pointed out that this is true of most important scientific work today. The chief concern of the Foundation is, however, international health irrespective of politics. At least 25 men volunteered for this work.

The National Research Council is requesting from Selective Service the detachment of a number of C.P.S. men to work in hospitals as guinea pigs for nutrition experiments. This work of the N.R.C. has been carried on since 1916 and, although its emphasis now is on problems related to the optimum efficiency of soldiers on campaign (ideal and minimum diets for men working in tropical, desert and arctic conditions), all data will be equally relevant to the welfare of civilians during and after the war. Volunteers for these experiments would have to follow a strict regimen for 3 to 6 months.

FARM PROJECTS: The U.S. Employment Office has certified the need for farm help and a receptive attitude locally in Minnesota, Illinois, California and Pennsylvania. The Friends will be given the next unit to open up in New York state. Although a member of the Labor Defense Committee of the American Legion in Hartford indicated that the state executive board had again expressed a favorable attitude toward C.P.S. men entering Connecticut, such word has not reached Washington in writing and the Hartford Employment Office is not optimistic.

HOSPITALS: The board of directors of the Philadelphia State Hospital plans to send a committee to the Governor to hasten his action on the use of C.P.S. men in Penna. A.F. of L. opposition in Colorado and Board of Control delay in Iowa are holding up the hospital projects in those two states.

BELTSVILLE: The following men have been or are being transferred from Friends camps to Beltsville: Arthur Eyo and Norman Calvert from Buck Creek, Jerome Watts and Wm. Greiner from Coshocton, Chris Ahrens from Cooperstown, Roger Way and Lloyd Rees from Patapsco, Clarence Klingensmith and Wm. Towart from Petersham. More applications were received from Friends camps than from those of other agencies. The unit is still not completed and additional applications for clerical work will be welcomed. Such applicants should state proficiency at short hand and speed in typing.

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July 16, 1942

NEW PROJECTS: There have been no decisive developments this last week. The War Relocation Authority has declared it will interview men for the initial unit of 10 on the West Coast, in Colorado and Arkansas where it has local agents. Col. Kosch approves of importing lice into Campton.

WORK WITH RED CROSS AT ASHBURNHAM: After a meeting of the campers with the field representative of the National Red Cross, they decided they could not organize their own disaster unit along the lines of the China Unit, maintaining their own identity and working separately from units of other relief groups but in coordination with them. The field representative asked them what type of disaster relief activity they wished to engage in; did they wish to work in providing people in a disaster area with the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter, or did they wish to help with other things, such as policing, fire control, road repair, etc? The former is distinctly the activity of the Red Cross, the latter is a function of the Civilian Defense or other local authorities where no C.D. is organized. They felt that they wanted to work with people directly and engage in the former. The field representative then pointed out that if they chose to maintain their own identity as a unit, they would not exist under the Red Cross but would be parallel to it in the especially needed services, that they would have to finance their own activities provide all their own supplies for their work: food clothing, bedding, medicines, etc., since the administration of activities and financial control in the Red Cross are inseparable, and they could not have access to their funds and supplies unless they were registered units of the Red Cross. In case of a disaster, an independent unit such as theirs would probably not even be called in, since Red Cross personnel, both local and regional, would be the first on the scene, would mobilize the units of their nearest branches and chapters, would requisition the needed food, clothing, medical supplies, beds, shelter, etc. for all of which they have made contracts and other arrangements with business firms, municipalities, hospitals, individuals, before the disaster ever occurred. They might be called in to do general utility work as the CCC boys were called in to fill sandbags along the river front at the time of the Fitchburg flood last year. Presumably, now, such general utility work comes under the direction of the Red Cross only in case of natural catastrophes; in case of war-time incidents it comes under the direction of the Civilian Defense.

The results of the enclosed questionnaire filled out by 28 of the 36 men in Ashburnham indicated:

1. Nine men wished to serve on a Red Cross Canteen Unit. These men must take the certified course in nutrition and dietetics.
2. Besides these 9, six wish to take the course in nutrition and dietetics without becoming members of the Canteen Unit.
3. Eight wish to serve on a Red Cross First Aid Detachment. These men must pass both the elementary and advanced first aid courses.
4. Besides these 8 there are 8 others who wish to take the course in advanced first aid without becoming members of the Detachment.
5. Twelve wish to take the course in auto mechanics.
6. Five have signed for the course in Home Nursing.
7. Ten wish to take the Red Cross course in life saving.
8. Sixteen said they would be willing to serve in a Red Cross General Utility Unit in case of disaster.

Sixteen of the 28 thought that a Red Cross Highway First Aid Station should be established here. This matter will be taken under further consideration at the next camp meeting. They cannot establish the Station, however, until several more men have completed the advanced course.

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or reverent; water, food, or clothing; water, food, or clothing of Buck Creek. Their \$50.00 monthly wage minus expenses for work clothing and regular camp allowance will swell funds for relieving the disastrous effects of the war.

PACIFIST RESEARCH BUREAU has assigned the following topics of study in camp as nearly as possible according to the interests of the individuals in each camp.

1. A study of pacifist experience in feeding and relief as it bears upon the use of feeding and relief for humanitarian purposes only, or for the purpose of maintaining law and order, or for forcing one government in and another out of power, or similar use of food as coercion. (Patapsco)
2. Research on the question of implementation of world order without force, particularly turning our attention to the question of coercion of a member state and on the point of an international or other police force when it undertakes the use of violence, pointing out that its success depends on the effective backing of public opinion rather than violence. (Merom)
3. A more complete history of pacifism in action or the history of non-violence setting forth examples of its success in as many fields of tension as we can discover. (Buck Creek)
4. A comparison of peace proposals and plans to determine the extent of the common elements, the length to which they meet pacifist requirements and the apparent popular support of various provisions. (Cascade Locks)
5. An analysis of present commitments of the governments and present fields of cooperation with respect to their bearing on the kind of world organization that will follow the war. (New England)

Harrop Freeman and his associates are offering advice as to organizing the material in each field and are mailing pamphlets and books out to the camps. The men in camp will average 8 to 10 hours study a week. **** The Pacifist Research Bureau has also presented a request to Selective Service via Paul French for the full-time services of a few men from camp.

HOSPITAL OPENING FOR NEGROES IN C.P.S.: Arrangements are being made for a unit of 15 or more Negro C.O.'s to be set up at the Central State Hospital for Negroes at Petersburg, Virginia. Volunteers will work as nurses, attendants, farm workers and on food service.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA. STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL: The following report from Jerry Cogley of Buck Creek makes clear the exhausting yet rewarding nature of work in such an institution:

"The heat down here is terrific. I've never been more uncomfortable - the humidity is the big factor. The Buck Creek gang got together night before last in its first organized bull session. We aired quite a lot of problems already in our minds and hearts.

1. What course of action shall we take in regards to the mandatory censoring of the patients' outgoing mail?

Decision: It is wise to censor certain patient's mail for many valid reasons. A course of guidance in helping patients to write the kind of letters that their relatives and friends would benefit most from seemed to make the most sense. Patients should be told, in most cases, whether or no their letters passed the censor. Action should be taken to speed up the outgoing mailing process - letters lay around for days quite frequently.

2. What can we do about the rough treatment dished out by most attendants, male

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tain climbing all the time (pulse was 170 at top of one ordinary climb), hot water scarce and boiling, no food for 11 hours, no sleep, rocks rolling down released by the fire, etc. -- complete mental as well as physical exhaustion. We were really whipped. It was a 150 man fire - and there were 24 of us; FS man said he had never seen a tougher fire to fight nor better fire fighting. Wonder was that someone didn't either get hurt or collapse. Finally we were so tired that falls and stumbles became dangerous - couldn't react quickly or strongly enough to prevent slight falls; so tired that we were actually trembling all over; so mad at being beat by that fire that I could have sat down & cried; simply beat. up & down, up & down - 500-1500 ft. climbs were the average. Had to hike in canyon 6 miles to get to it. Started at 9000' & peak was 8000'. Fire burning at many different levels, many different directions & speeds. Sometimes you would have to run from it, it would cut the grass so quick. . . . This afternoon we go out again - maybe on the same fire. 20 men wanted by the FS, & we had some trouble deciding who was to go - too many volunteers. Fire was roughly 5 miles by 6 miles."

ROYALSTON: "Majority rule and voting were recently considered in a search for a more efficient method of conducting camp business meetings, but the group preferred to continue working out compromise agreements considering all points of view. To determine the group's feeling on issues without taking time to hear from all individuals, the clerk will frequently call for a show of hands indicating agreement or disagreement with his suggestions of group statements. A committee of campers has been set up to ration the limited recreation and shopping trips in the camp station wagon."

COOPERSTOWN: "With the campers not knowing whether each day will sound the death knell for Cooperstown and start another and even greater exodus, it seems rather unimportant to talk about the little day by day occurrences. But despite, or perhaps because of, the tension of possible moving, the men found time to continue the discussions about camp democracy and at a special Thursday meeting to conclude the cruiser selections there was evidence of a desire to clip further the wings of the "committee system". With the small camp of only 22 there is much greater interest in meetings and we have almost 100% attendance. Pure democracy functions well in such an atmosphere of personal responsibility for group welfare. By Monday evening's meeting the emergency education committee's report was ready and democracy resurgent called for a program of one or two nights a week devoted to outside speakers of all interests, and to lectures on varied specialized topics by interested campers. The program will be directed by a revitalized education committee making use of the secretarial services of the accountant."

NATIVE RECREATION AT BUCK CREEK AND COSHOCTON: On a day too rainy for work, a group at Buck Creek started building a dam for a swimming pool in the creek behind the camp. This will be a substitute for the one 13 miles away which men from camp have traveled to by truck on Sundays. ***** Coshocton's Saturday evening performances reached a new high July 25th with chorus singing, impersonations, Gilbert and Sullivan, a violin Sonata, a puppet show and drum rhythms.

ASHBURNHAM: "You have probably heard that A.E. Morgan spent all day Sunday with us before going to Petersham. He is a man of learning, principle and sensitivity. The boys barged him with questions all afternoon and found that they had to hear more from him that night. The evening session was heavily attended. Arthur Morgan spoke of Antioch, T.V.A., and illustrated his philosophy of the good life with stories of experiences. Over and over he emphasized the need for men to keep their minds open, i.e., not to look at their beliefs in terms of justifying them but to examine their view points critically. **** Saturday night the camp had another social. Every one had a grand time. The girls were to a great extent local girls and entered into the square dancing and group singing with zest and joy. **** Five campers just arrived today. Two of them, coming separate ways, brought with them their saxophones. What with a violinist and steel guitarist, and erstwhile piano player, a chorus and a crooner, Ashburnham threatens to become the Salzburg of C.P.S."

BUCK CREEK: "Buck Creek welcomed, with open arms, the arrival Saturday afternoon (July 25) of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Maris, of Wilmington, Delaware. Dr. Maris, thru A.F.S.C., has kindly volunteered to conduct a survey of the dental requirements of

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the other 10. Philadelphia State Hospital would like to use up to about 100 men but has been limited to 20 for their first unit.

A new request has gone to Selective Service for approval of the Pennsylvania Mental Hospital with its nursing training course. Col. Kosch still hesitates to approve this project because he feels that the financial situation is much more favorable there than in state hospitals and that the labor shortage is less acute.

There has been tentative approval by Selective Service of a unit to work in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City and a formal request for men has been sent to S.S. by the Hartford Hospital. Both of these institutions are privately endowed but handle a large percentage of charity patients and are working with a dangerous labor shortage. These hospital units, if they are approved, will probably draw from the New England camps.

Men in Merom and the Western camps interested in hospital projects will in most cases be assigned to units which are being worked out for the three agencies by Brethren and Mennonite representatives in Ohio, Michigan, Washington, Oregon and California. Their applications will be handled through this office as previously.

The latest report on the Alexian Brothers Hospital in St. Louis indicates that the hospital has been given the job of training nurses for the military forces and has secured an abundance of student nurses through these channels.

GUINEA PIGS: Forty-five to fifty men have expressed an interest in submitting themselves for this type of experimentation. It is anticipated that the National Research Council will make an official request to Selective Service that those men be assigned in units of 10 to various hospitals. The project will last from three to six months and offers maintenance.

JAPANESE INTERN-MENT CENTERS: On July 25th we received word from the N.S.B. that the following men from Friends camps had been chosen by the W.R.A. for preliminary interviews to take place early in August: Channing Richardson, Carl Miller, Bradford Rowland, Chester Keeney, Kirby Page, Ronald Chinn, Glennis Stice, James Griffith, Rox Corfman and John Robin son. (Other men from Coleville and San Dimas who feel themselves qualified should ask for an interview when the W.R.A. delegate arrives.) Some explanation is needed as to how the W.R.A. arrived at these names. This office sent detailed personnel information on the 19 men from the San Dimas and Coleville camps who, on the basis of the written information available to us and the recommendations of those in our organization who know the men personally, seemed best qualified by professional training, experience and personal characteristics to meet the difficult situation. The W.R.A. selected the above list of men in part from our recommendations, in part from personnel records in the N.S.B. office and in a few cases included men known personally to certain individuals in the W.R.A.

The greatest surprise in this list is the omission of the names of any teachers. John Province indicates that the W.R.A. is beginning to recruit teachers from among the Japanese and teachers from C.P.S. camps will be assigned only to supplement the Japanese.

We have still been unable to secure definite information as to whether maintenance is offered on this project and the W.R.A. had not yet decided in which camp those men would work when we last heard from them.

SECOND EXODUS: Thirty-nine men left Coshocton and Merom for San Dimas on August 3rd to answer the plea of Forest Service officials and Director Oscar Marshburn for additional men to fight fires and men with technical qualifications to staff the experiment station. Of these thirty-nine, four were from Royalston, 13 from Campton, 10 from Coshocton and 12 from Merom.

NOT "OVER THERE" Quoted from memorandum written by John Rich.

"The American Friends Service Committee has received the following

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and George Little of Campton are next in line if we have a chance to send others. General Hershey approved the sending of 10 men to Columbia from C.P.S., 3 of these to come from Mennonite camps, 3 from Brethren, 1 from Catholic and 3 from Friends. If any one of the other groups cannot fill its quota with eligible men, we will supply an alternate.

* * *

HOSPITALS: Dr. Zeller, Superintendent of the Philadelphia State Hospital arrived in the hospital bus at Coshocton August 7th and interviewed the men interested that evening. The names of 10 men from Coshocton and one from Merom were wired to Washington at 11:00 A.M. on the 8th and authorization for transfer was wired back at 3:30 P.M. Gratitude is due to the N.S.B. and Selective Service for split-second action. The rest of the unit of 20 will be chosen from Patapsco and New England. Half a dozen sensible, objective articles have appeared in Philadelphia newspapers on the coming of the C.O.'s. The eleven men are: Phil Steere, Ray Gordon, Russ Johnson, Tom Riggs, Don Riggs, John Gabel, Bob Scott, George Terry, John Morgan, Harold Nolte and Merrill Barnebey.

A unit of 25 men at the Presbyterian Hospital in N.Y.C. has been approved by Selective Service and will draw from Friends camps. Since Coshocton, Patapsco and Buck Crook have been given chances to send men to mental hospitals, the New England camps will be given the first chance at this unit. The hospital wants only 12 or 15 at first.

* * *

BELTSVILLE: The following men from Friends camps are now at Beltsville: Dick Stow, Lloyd Rees, and Roger Way from Patapsco; Bob Mitchell and Bill Greiner from Coshocton; Art Bye and Norman Calvert from Buck Crook; Clarence Klingensmith from Petersham and Chris Ahrens from Cooperstown. Ed Cowles of San Dimas and Wornor Baum of Campton have left for Beltsville recently or are about to leave.
* and Jerome Watts.

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MEDICAL EXPERIMENT: The Subcommittee on Medical Nutrition of the National Research Council meets on August 15th to decide definitely on the use of C.P.S. men in their experiments. ***** The three weeks of lice-bearing at Campton's side camp ends August 15th. ***** Dr. Allan Butler of Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston has written General Hershey requesting two men as subjects for experimentation on the toxicity of sea water which he is carrying on under the Office of Scientific Research and Development. This experiment in metabolism will be concerned with the effect of the gradual substitution of increasing amounts of salt water for the fresh water administered during a given period of controlled diet. Other experiments may be available to use the men after this one is completed. Dr. Butler would like to secure his men from the Massachusetts camps. ***** Dr. Butler is also anxious to secure three men trained in chemistry to assist in his laboratories on experiments being financed by the O.S.R.D. We have sent him details on the training of a dozen chemists from the camps, including those who applied long ago for medical research at the University Hospital in Philadelphia.

* * *

FARM FURLOUGH: Since Walter Forshee of Coshocton had been assigned to a farm which proved to be devoted to the production of tobacco as much or more than milking, Leonard Ball, Assistant Farm Placement Supervisor of Hartford County, has transferred him to the farm of Louis S. Barnes, R.F.D., Collinsville, Conn. This farm is specifically devoted to dairying.

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American Friends Service Committee
C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

No. 29

September 4, 1942

COLUMBIA INTER-
NATIONAL ADMIN-
ISTRATION

Various reports indicate that many of the Navy men in this course are "civilians in uniform", often foreign representatives of commercial concerns. In general they are older than the men from C.P.S. and promise stiff competition. The 10 C.P.S. candidates are living at present in International House, 500 Riverside Drive. It is hoped that some method can be devised whereby they can relay back to the camps some of the information they pick up.

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CONNECTICUT FARM
FURLOUGH:

Carlton Mabce, assistant director of Petersham, and Leonard Ball, local U.S. Employment Service representative visited 7 of the 9 men last week and reported general satisfaction on the part of C.P.S. men and employers. ~~****~~ William Atchison, formerly of Buck Creek, will be forced to leave his farm on account of a back injury incurred before he left camp. Henry Palsmeier of Coshocton will take his place.

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HOSPITALS
PHILADELPHIA
STATE - BYBERRY

The following 4 men raise the number at this hospital to 19: Noah Bielski from Coshocton; Robert Blanc, Campton; Michael Marsh, Petersham; and Milo Himes, Kano (Pa). One place is left to fill our quota for the present.

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EASTERN STATE,
WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

The unit of 15 has lost one member, Homer Hutchins, who returned to camp. Buck Crook has chosen Brayton Heath as his successor. Selective Service has approved the expansion of the unit to 25 and Dr. Brown will probably draw again from Buck Crook.

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The work at Williamsburg is exhausting and sometimes discouraging because the staff is inadequate to give patients the best chance of recovery. The chief obstacle met by the men has been the antagonism of other attendants who dislike having newcomers set a more exacting standard for treatment of patients. Pacifist treatment of violent cases is by no means generally practiced. It is difficult for the C.P.S. men to find opportunity to meet together as they used to do in camp. The confining nature of the work indicates a need for home camps keeping in touch with hospital units so that they do not involve isolation from the rest of C.P.S.

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PRESEBYTERIAN,
NEW YORK CITY

Mr. Ward Luther, personnel director of this hospital went on a tour of the New England camps last week. The following 17 men were chosen after personal interviews, 6 to report September 4th and the others a week or so later: Francis Cresson, Virgil Crockett, Freelon Fowler, Paul Noftz, Ernst Rouning, William Wiedman and Walter Harding from Campton; Michael Dorocks, Stoddard; Eric Sundberg and William Hamlin, Petersham; Jack O'Neal and George Tovey, Ashburnham; Frank Shalieu, Henry Ormsby, George Moler, Gordon Stroib and Don Hurford, Royalseon. Mr. Luther will fill his unit of 25 from Patapsco and Coshocton after interviews this week.

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American Friends Service Committee
C.P.S. INTER-CAMP NEWS LETTER



No. 30

September 8, 1942

ASHBURNHAM Saturday, August 29th, Ashburnham Camp presented a varied entertainment to neighbors, friends, townspeople and C.O.'s. Admission was by contribution and succeeded in raising the sum of nearly \$130 which was for the benefit of the Friends Ambulance Unit in China. Estimates place the audience all told around three hundred. After the entertainment which was held out of doors on an improvised stage, every one joined together in the recreation room for community singing, square dancing and followed by round dancing.

Four weeks ago when the proposal was made to hold such an event, it was undertaken with the agreed understanding that we present a varied and well rehearsed program. Committees on entertainment, publicity, stage building, and canvassing of neighbors were formed and went right to work. Props for the play were borrowed from a neighbor, including a piano and an arm chair. The telephone company loaned us a telephone, and folding chairs were secured from the local Sportsmans Club and the American Legion.

Henry Perry, introduced by Roger Drury, lent a serious note to the festivities. Thereupon the show was on and Tim Haworth took over as master of ceremonies.

The octet, led by Stuart Groshong, opened with three selections, followed by Al Horling (an alumnus) at the piano for three numbers. Gene Bernstein on his violin played Chopin and Schubert and then took a turn on his Hawaiian Steel Guitar. Paul Johnson on the harmonica and Stuart Groshong on the guitar played a few old favorites, followed by Bill DeVol and Don Erdman (another alumnus) who presented a novelty number imitating different bugs, birds and beasts. Stuart sang three solos and an encore to close the first half of the program. George Snyder then spoke for five minutes on the purpose of the benefit and contributions were made. There was then a one act play with F. Magnus Colcord and Milton Gold, and the octet closed with "Faith of Our Fathers". Paul Johnson wrote two original numbers for the evening.

It was a most successful venture for the camp and probably the high spot of our public relations with the town. The applause after each number led us to believe that the audience was totally unprepared for an evening of such caliber and preparation.

When we decided to sponsor this benefit we had two purposes in mind. We hoped to raise a substantial sum for a worthy need. Thus we chose what we thought would be palatable to both public and C.O.'s; namely, aid for China. If we could draw outsiders into the camp then we might mingle with them, show them what normal creatures we are and thus break down prejudices. Our aim was successful in both instances. The money involved is an appreciable amount for fifty men to raise in one night's work. Our second purpose was realized before the evening was over as almost all the guests lingered in the recreation room and dining room till very late at night. Community singing and discussions with the boys broke any antagonism which might have existed, and every one left in high spirits.

To sum it up in the words of one of the townspeople: "It is incredible that with a war going on you C.O.'s are able to have all these people use their precious tires and rationed gas to come way out here to contribute money to a group connected with sponsors of Conscientious Objectors!"

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done. It seems important to move slowly so that the community will not feel that new methods are being imposed upon them. The following excerpt from a letter explains the details of the work:

"We haul the privies to the school houses on the county dump truck. When a privy is loaded on the trucks, it really makes an impressive sight, and the people that we pass stop and look at it with awe and apprehension. There is really a great need for these privies in the little county school houses. Most of the old privies at these places are just about falling apart - the pits are full and there is excreta everywhere. Last spring at one of the schools a hookworm test was made and all of the pupils and the teacher were positive. This may be an extreme case, but we do know that the percentage is very high in all cases.

"We build the privies so the hookworm and flies won't have a chance. First, we put a concrete frame around the pit, and then we set a concrete slab on it. The privy frame sets on this slab, and all the vents are screened so that the flies don't have a chance to get into the pit and the hookworms don't have the opportunity to carry on that part of their life-cycle which must take place within animals or humans."

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HOSPITALS After personal interviews in New England, at Patapsco and Coshocton, Presbyterian: Mr. Luther selected the following men for his unit of 25 C.P.S. men: Francis Cresson, Virgil Crockett, Freelon Fowler, Paul Noftz, Ernst Reuning, William Wiedman, Michael Dorocko, Eric Sundberg, William Hamlin, Jack O'Neal, George Tovey, Frank Shalieu, Henry Ormsby, George Melor, Gordon Streib, Don Hurford, Huston Westover, Walter Harding, Wesley Crowe, David Van Namo, Dwight Milloman, James Lloyd, Carl Vioho, Herbert Cate, Brooks Stewart.

Williamsburg: The Williamsburg, Va. hospital has been given permission to increase its unit of 15 to 25. Men will again be drawn from Buck Creek.

Hospital Ther- The following account submitted to Friends' papers indicates progress Programs: gross being made by C.P.S. men.

C.P.S. men now at work in Virginia and Pennsylvania state mental hospitals are trying to launch effective recreational and occupational therapy programs against terrific odds in the way of lack of equipment. Institutional funds are so inadequate that little additional expenditure can be hoped for from that source. Local Friends meetings could give these men a great lift in an extremely difficult task if they could contribute any of this equipment. This type of therapy may mean the difference between improvement and stagnation for the mentally ill.

The men at the Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg, Va. need the following: All kinds of table games, such as dominoes, carrom boards, indoor and outdoor shuffle board sets, croquet sets, ping-pong set with table, volley ball and net. (The last three are needed as soon as possible.)

The men at Philadelphia State Hospital (Byborry) need the following: Dull or broken tools (files, saws, hammers, drills, hack saws, chisels), wood cutting tools for lathe work and carving, linoleum block tools, reeds for basket weaving, warp for looms, scraps of cherry, apple, maple, cedar and walnut, scraps of leather burlap, old leather covered couches, colored felt, books with leather covers, colored prints, picture books and design books, walnut and pecan shells to make necklaces, old toys, especially blocks and cloth dolls.

Equipment for the Virginia Hospital can be sent to Kollogg Pockham, Dunbar, Box 426, Williamsburg, Virginia, and that for the Philadelphia Hospital to John Morgan, Cottage #1, Philadelphia State Hospital, Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia. If it is more convenient to send contributions to Civilian Public Service, care of Clothing Committee Storeroom, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, we can forward it from there.

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American Friends Service Committee
C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

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No. 32

September 30, 1942

**SPECIALIZED
CAMPS**

Selective Service has tentatively approved of the idea of camps with specialized educational programs. The one which will probably be organized first will be devoted to a study of cooperative ideas and practices. According to present plans this study will be directed by a camp educational director who will have had considerable experience with cooperatives. Probably one of the present camps in Indiana will be chosen as most accessible for speakers and advisors coming in from the Chicago area. To what extent men from other camps especially interested in this study will be allowed to transfer still rests with Selective Service, but it is assumed that qualified CPS men will be drawn in from camps under all three agencies. It is hoped that similar camps with educational programs devoted to other areas of study such as post-war planning can be developed after the above has gotten under way. The work project would, of course, go on as usual.

**C.P.S.
R.O.T.C.**

General Hershey has agreed to allow deferment of a number of conscientious objectors now in college equal to about 10% of the men in C.P.S. This will mean that about 400 undergraduates will be given a chance to stay in college for a time rather than going to C.P.S. if they transfer to colleges where courses in preparation for reconstruction work are being offered, and if they agree to use that training after the war. Undergraduates will be given this information along with the N.S.B. Form 101 and will then be passed on by the colleges determined by the peace churches as the ones to offer the above courses. There will be one or more such colleges for men unaffiliated with the historic peace churches. Men cannot be allowed to return to college from C.P.S. to take advantage of this training, but there are plans in the mill to set up a special training course for a small number of men in C.P.S. especially qualified to help direct such study in the colleges and in the camps.

EXPANSION OF COL-UMBIA COURSE An additional contingent of five more C.P.S. men reported at Columbia September 28th to begin the course of study in International Administration. George Mathias, assistant director of the Catholic camp at Stoddard, was one of those chosen. Two were selected from the Friends camps.

Robert Byrd: Merom camp, age 26, Methodist. A.B. '38 College of Puget Sound; major - history, minor - Political Science. M.A. '39 American University, Washington, D.C. '41-'42 working for Ph.D. at University of Chicago; major - public administration. Half-time in-service training with Bureau of Census while working for M.A. 2 years work with Washington State Department of Social Security. Taught one semester of Public Administration.

Jacob Kamm: Cooperstown camp, age 24, Methodist. A.B. '40 Baldwin-Wallace. Major - business administration, minor - economics, history. M.A. '42 Brown University. Major - economics. '40-'41 sales manager for Lorain Co., Cleveland. '41-'42 instructor in money and banking in department of economics at Brown. Author - The Decentralization of Securities Exchanges. Meador, 1942.

We regret to say that Jacob had to resign a few days after reaching Columbia to

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No. 33

C.P.S. INTER-CAMP NEWS LETTER

October 7, 1942

ASHEBURNHAM Since entertainment-for-China-Relief night several weeks ago, the old pot has been kept boiling by two sources of heat: food and merger. Of the two, the prospect of merging occupies perhaps the most prominent place in discussion and thinking and/or argument.

There are two distinct areas of thought on the matter: the first expresses a desire to cooperate with AFSC and save it money, provided the AFSC does not require the men involved to go to Peabody to be wet-nurse to a recreational park; the second expresses the desire to cooperate with the AFSC also, but wishes it to recognize the importance of the project at hand. The first assumes Peabody to be a step backward for CPS; the second assumes the importance of the present program to be at least as important as either Peabody or Maryland. In spite of the righteous and pious claims that have been made for both points of view, however, one unorthodox spirit, in open camp meeting requested a little venture in soul-searching.

George Snyder is sponsoring a functional English class, which meets Thursday evenings. The educational program now includes classes in functional English, Pacifism, Poetry, and Ideal Communities.

A new Atom staff has volunteered its efforts and has pledged itself to produce at least one newsletter a month or commit group hari kari. For weapons they naturally prefer the axes Groshong's crew brings back from project.

Wally Hamilton is working on the details of a more significant CPS project - this upon the suggestion of AFSC passed on to the Inter-Camp Council, that those who wish a different type of project, work out the details. The work will have to do with some phase of public health.

Morale, stimulated by the controversies revealed or suggested above, is not too bad. There is not one c.c. of stagnant air in any lung in camp j.t.

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BUCK CREEK Buck Creek Civilian Public Service Camp Number 19 has reached its first milestone and has sedately passed it with proper ceremony and not too much emotion. August 28 marked the end of the first year for the camp and the twenty men remaining here out of the charter members. Genuine tablecloths graced the rearranged tables; the boards did not actually groan under the abundance of food, but the meal was sufficiently above the average. The twenty original offenders sat at the head table. Also present, among a few other visitors, was George Reeves, who had been present at the opening. A few quips and a couple of short talks were heard above the general clatter of mealtime. Mrs. Binford appeared in evening gown, but not a tux was to be seen, although a few faces had been shaved out of respect for the solemn occasion.

At eight the real celebration began in the recreation hall, with strictly home talent. Al Holtz acted as master of ceremonies and managed to get a laugh from time to time; the Buck Creek String Band won its usual uproarious applause; there were original songs lampooning C.P.S. in general and Buck Creek Camp in particular; and, for some reason, there was a predominance of rather original solo dancing. Ice cream concluded the festivities.

Saturday afternoon eleven men went from camp to Morganton to the North Carolina hospital for the insane in order to gain a little first hand information about such work. The trip is stated to have been quite informative and very worth while. The administration of the institution cooperated and led a thorough tour of the plant. Indications now are that there will not be much trouble

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American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.



No. 34

C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

October 16, 1942

WELFARE ISLAND NUTRITION PROJECT

The following ten men are now enrolled in the Welfare Hospital, Welfare Island, N.Y.C.: Austin Gaugel and Walter Woodman of Ashburnham; Joffre Prescod, Ted Pfeiffer, and Glenn Mallison of Royalston; Allen Eister, Rex Corfman, and Dick Mitchell of Patapsco; Norman Cardin and Gordon Williams of Merom. We are particularly glad that Joff Prescod has not only been included but is to be given work in the laboratory using his training in bacteriology.

The following is a quote from a letter from Rex Corfman:

"There are 8 of us now and 2 more due Monday. We include one accountant, a sociologist (who is working on his Dr.'s thesis) school teacher from Tennessee, painter, a "coming" propaganda specialist, at least one, and the rest I don't know what they have been doing. We come from about 3 or 4 camps and are a Friends unit of course.

"We are technically patients, (on the records of the hospital and our cost to the research project for maintenance is about 4.50 a day) but actually we are normal research subjects and orderlies, and a couple of the gang will be doing technical and research work. Oh yes, the colored chap and a very fine lad is a bacteriologist with his MA and working on his Dr.'s I think. In other words, those with science backgrounds very likely will be doing mostly or all scientific work—the rest of us guys will be on misc. orderly work and we don't know what else.

"Three or four mornings a week we hike across the island to the "tube" where they can bring about any atmospheric condition, of pressure. We will spend 2 hours in the tube at "15,000" foot, or approximately the altitude of Pikes Peak. Commercial air lines fly at much higher altitudes. While in the tube or "flying" we can read most all of the time. The rest of the time we will take manual dexterity and reaction tests. Then on coming back, from the "flight" we will be subject to complete physicals again, with specimens of blood taken, etc. Then on the afternoons and the forenoons when weren't "flying" we will spend doing whatever work we are assigned to.

"All of our food is carefully weighed. Even milk added to coffee is weighed, and is 30 grams. Slice of bread is 30 grams, a serving of vegetables is 100 grams, butter 10 grams and a level spoonful of sugar is 5 grams. If a little is left on the plate, that is weighed and taken off the original weight. We had a 685 gram breakfast yesterday morning.

"We were the world's prize chumps when we reported to the hospital Thurs. night—could have stayed in town and seen friends, or a show or something. But we came out here, thinking we would hang up our hats, excess bags, clean up and then take in the town. Sailor, and C.O. bowwow! A hospital is not like a hotel when they get their hands on you as patient or as "patient, subject, orderly." Hence, when we got out here we were taken in the receiving and so fast, thrust in pajamas, etc., and presto change, we were admitted and nothing less than a major walk-out, —in pajamas, would have gotten us out or off! We charge it off to experience."

OTHER HEALTH ASSISTANCE

We are investigating other nutrition projects, a malaria control project, and cooperation with a drive to stamp out the bubonic plague.

PENITENTIARIES DON'T WANT US

The following letter from the warden of a penitentiary here in the East is significant because he is a person who sympathizes with our program:

"There is no class of persons more vocally patriotic than convicts serving time in a prison. They are especially outspoken against conscientious objectors. This fact arises, of course, from a total ignorance of the subject. They invariably class all of them as slackers which they are not. I am afraid that to subject the

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No. 35

C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

October 30, 1942

SCHOOL FOR AD- MINISTRATIVE TRAINING The following eleven men will attend the sessions in Philadelphia and Washington: Francis Duveneck (San Dimas), Chester Keeney (San Dimas - Chilao), Ian Thiermann (Coleville), Gordon Foster (Buck Creek), Dexter McBride (Buck Creek), Ernest Mills (Merom), Wesley Huss (Gorham), Carleton Mabee (Petersham), Russell Freeman (Powellsville), John Hollister (Powellsville), Ray Underwood (Big Flats). Some of these men are already assistant directors; the others were chosen from those nominated by the camps as of director calibre.

The following assistant directors and camp nominees will attend the sessions in Philadelphia, October 31st to November 8th: Roger Drury (Petersham), Louis Schneider (Cooperstown), David McAllister (Cooperstown), Allen Keynor (Campton), Stanley Harbison (Gorham) and Harold Carson (Coshocton).

Only eleven men can go to Washington because those meetings will be held jointly with Mennonite and Brethren representatives and it was felt that too large a group would make discussion difficult. Selective Service is paying the travel expense of the groups which go to Washington.

CHELLENHAM Selective Service has approved of a unit of 15 men to work at the SCHOOL FOR BOYS Cheltenham School for Boys in Maryland. Most of the men will be Cottage masters. The School has three to four hundred colored juvenile delinquents. The staff is bi-racial and the C.P.S. unit will include about half colored and half white. These positions have been opened to all Friends camps East of the Mississippi and to a number of Brethren camps. About 80 applications have been received, in most cases from men with good qualifications. This project is such a valuable one that it seemed unfair to limit it to a few camps but again we regret that such a small percentage of those interested can be chosen.

Mr. Thomas, director of the School, has visited Powellsville and will interview men from the Michigan and Indiana camps. His assistant will visit Big Flats. Men from the other camps will have to be chosen without interview, since he cannot take the time to visit each camp.

BELTSVILLE Dr. Garner wrote on October 14th clarifying the opportunities at Beltsville for more men from Friends camps. We have about 50 applications for transfer to Beltsville on file.

"The present situation, so far as transfers here are concerned, is that we do have about three places to fill from Friends' camps, when our Government people here can come to an agreement on what particular positions they most want filled. At the present time, we are engaged in a series of conversations considering terms under which we are willing to build this camp up to full strength. We think that we are in the process of arriving at a satisfactory basis. If such is the case, we would look forward to asking for one-third of approximately eighty men. These would probably not be requested until late winter or spring, as it would be necessary to build quarters for them."

We will notify the camps as soon as the above expansion of the camp is definite.

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OPA. Today's (Sunday's) concert required rehearsals every night during the past week. . . . The concert was undertaken largely as a means of fostering pleasant relations with the outside communities. It probably worked, as about 44 visitors signed the guest book and there were perhaps enough more to bring it up to 60 or so. They all seemed quite friendly, and were certainly interested in the buffet supper mit icecream later. The boys in the kitchen did us proud on the supper, under the direction of Anne Salyer, who knows what it's all about.

All the dorms have been gradually accumulating their own Libraries which in some cases amount to a hundred or more books, and the main camp library is also growing steadily. It is now being catalogued (slowly but surely) by a former practising librarian, who hopes to be able to file the card-index file so that the campers can use it and will want to. His methods would drive Dewey (the originator of the filing system) into an early grave if he weren't already there.

Besides reading, however, we are doing a lot else with Our Spare Time such as looking through the "wish books" (Montgomery Ward and Sears) comparing their values in winter needs - caps with fur ear-flaps, shoes, leather oils and water-proof dressings, liner soles, whetstones, etc. Some of the men are doing whittling or a little more ambitious wood-work, such as candlesticks, salad sets, and neckin rings, from apple, hickory, and laurel. Quite a few have enrolled in the newly organized wood-working class, which is to be run under the eye of a former teacher of wood-working, and is guaranteed to teach us how to use the very complete equipment transferred here from Bluff Park. Other classes have also been organized in carving and weaving. One fortunate camper is busy building a cradle. Another has got him a frame and material from Monkey-Ward and is hooking a rug of the sort that mother used to make. A nice gaudy floral design, with his own color scheme. Other men are doing leather work, such as moccasins and leather work-boxes. All in all, individual spare-time is generally well filled, and the man must be either unusually lazy or unusually unimaginative who finds time continually hanging heavy on his hands.

Besides such individual efforts, we have some new Group Activities such as the wood-working and weaving classes mentioned above, and likewise the group which for the last month or so has been meeting on Saturday night to listen to symphony and opera, under the direction of Lew Hilbert, who also directs the Glee Club. Lew gives a little talk on each record and then plays it over the sound system of the camp movie machine. c.j.

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CHILAO Over the past weekend, we had a Dr. Manack, teacher of philosophy, lecturer and friend of Gandhi, Nehru and other leaders of India. An Indian, he is not a pacifist but one of the more militant wing of the National Congress party. He presented India's cause and India's problems in an effective manner. It is his opinion that Freedom of India is necessary for a victory for the United Nations. He thinks that if India were free, it would be possible to get a great "Home Defense" army in India which would be able to meet and defeat Japan.

We are fortunate here to have as good a situation as we do. Art Mills, our project superintendent is an amusingly profane man who has no use for Conscientious Objectors but who will quickly go to bat to help or stand up for any one of "his boys." I think there is something significant in that. Probably a good many ills in the world come from thinking in terms of labels instead of individuals. He was more than generous in letting so many go to the conference. At the time we left, there were only 29 men actually at Chilao although we carry six more on our roll who are 20 miles away at the tanker station. j.g.

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COSHOCTON

Last Thursday evening the camp turned out to see "The River" and "The Flow That Broke the Plains", and two short subjects as the major part of a program to introduce the idea of a camp film cooperative to the men. Sam Evans and others have succeeded, I believe, in getting 100 men to join and pay 50 cents a month toward rental of a projector (sound) and desirable films. We will try the plan for a while, with option to buy the projector, if we can afford it, the machine possibly to revert to AFSC (this isn't a promise - yet) when

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American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 37

C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

November 14, 1942

CHELTHENHAM The following men have been selected from Friends camps for work
SCHOOL FOR BOYS with juvenile delinquents at Cheltenham, Md.: Stephen Angell
(Campton), Robert Barrus (Petersham-Gorham), Carlton Cobbs, Joseph Franklin, Stafford Munley (Big Flats), Don Grummon, John Hanks (Merom), Louis Hilbert (Buck Creek), Abram Kaminsky, James Malloy (Pocomoke), and Wallace Nelson (Coshocton). Several of these men have already reported to Maryland.

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SCHOOL FOR ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING Delegates from the camps will be giving detailed reports when they return. Rufus Jones, Clarence Pickett, Homer Morris and James Vail met with the men to discuss ways in which the A.F.S.C. has tried to carry its spiritual message to people through service projects. Howard Brinton, Douglas Steere and various staff members of C.P.S. also met with the group from time to time. In periods of general discussion the following subjects seemed most important: (1) what makes a good camp director, (2) spheres of authority (Selective Service, N.S.B., A.F.S.C., camp director, project supervisor and camp government), (3) what changes will have to be made in C.P.S. to make it possible and right to carry it on through 1943. In spite of plenty of harsh criticism, there was a general feeling of tremendous potentialities in the program.

It was generally agreed (a) that a man should come to camp knowing that he will be shifted after 6 months or a year to another type of work, (b) that men should know that they will not leave camp for detached service until they have been in camp 3 to 6 months. It was felt that this would not only keep men from settling down with resignation to an indefinite period in camp but would also incline men to put more into camp in the early months than one can if one is hoping to leave at any time on a detached service assignment.

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PHILADELPHIA Dr. Zeller has been given permission to expand his unit to 25.
STATE HOSPITAL The following men will report to the hospital November 14th: William Nowgent (Buck Creek), Robert Plate (Warner), Robert Hood (Coshocton), Frank Scott, Curtis Rankin (Pocomoke). Bob Blanc, leader of the C.P.S. Unit at Philadelphia State, attended one afternoon session of the School for Administrative Training at Pendle Hill and described the work done by the attendants and the reasons why they believe this work is really significant.

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DUKE UNIVERSITY Sixty-four men from Friends camps applied for this project after
HOSPITAL It was opened to all men in camps East of the Mississippi. This office recommended 15 names and 9 alternates to the N.S.B., as nearly as possible on the basis of information about the men submitted from the camps. Final selections will be made this week.

PERSONNEL Louis Schneider, director of Cooperstown, will be the director of the new camp to be opened in Elkton, Oregon. The work project here will be largely timber cruising and construction of roads to make the timber accessible. . . Rober Drury will be director of the new camp to be opened at Oakland, Maryland. . . Gordon Coffin of Coshocton has been given a detached service assignment with the Forest Service at Columbus, Ohio, to help compile the results of a recent inventory of Ohio forest resources.

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American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

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No. 38

C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

November 28, 1942

FARM FURLOUGH IN PRACTICE A recent visit to 7 of the 10 men on farms in Hartford County, Conn., indicated that most of these men have gotten along very well with the farmer and his wife where each works. In most cases the man is working on a farm with 20 to 40 cows; usually he is the only farm hand on the place. In two cases the farms are poorly run and this has made it hard for the C.P.S. man to feel his work was being utilized to good advantage. One farmer has a son in the service and can't help expressing his antagonism for the position of the C.O. One C.P.S. man has to work with a man paroled from federal prison and very difficult to get along with. It is hard for the men to get to see each other and in some cases this is conducive to loneliness. In every case the farmer has been well pleased with the work done. In most cases the men have found the work interesting and useful.

It is evident that the job of selection of individual farms by the U.S. Employment Service is of crucial importance, since antagonism is roused when a man is shifted from one farm to another after the plan is once under way. Labor is growing steadily more scarce.

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DISPOSITION OF WAGES EARNED BY C.P.S. MEN There has still been no written decision from the Comptroller-General's office on this. More farm units will be set up as soon as this is settled. Financial agreements with hospitals will be revised at this time so that there too wages will be earned to turn back into C.P.S.

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WHAT IS WORK IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL REALLY LIKE? We have sent each camp scribe several copies of Robert Blank's description of work at the Philadelphia State Hospital.

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DUKE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL On Monday, November 30th, about 30 men from C.P.S. camps east of the Mississippi will report to this project. The 20 positions in the psychiatric units at Duke University Hospital (10) and at Highland Hospital in Asheville, N.C. (10) drew a swarm of applications. This has shown conclusively that many men are interested in a situation where a definite number of hours a week are given over to a training course. We have tried to develop projects of this sort in the past and will in the future, but it remains true that in hospitals with the greatest labor shortage the staff has no time for training.

Final selections for the above project were made by Charles Boss, chairman of the Methodist Commission on World Peace. He consulted recommendations from this office made irrespective of a man's denomination. The Methodists will administer this unit.

The following were selected from Friends' camps: For Operating Room Unit, General Hospital, Durham - Robert Blake, Harold Clark, (Coshocton) and Stuart Groshong (Gorham); for Psychiatric unit, Durham Hospital - Truman Kirkpatrick, Richard McComb (Coshocton) Paul Brotsman, John Riobel (Merom), Norman Blair (Big Flats) and Philip Dewees (Pocomoke); Highland Hospital, Asheville - Harry Williams (Coshocton), Whitfield Cobb, Joseph McCullen and Richard Forberg (Buck Creek).

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men clambered up and down the hills and over the rocks, all the while encircling the fire which, at this writing is unofficially estimated to have covered from 65 to 300 acres. It was a hot fire, and a difficult one to handle since the wind frequently changed direction. Flames jumped the line several times. . . . Famous words in the early stages of the fire-line came from Werner (Casey) Janney: "I should have spent less time cataloguing (in the library) and more time on the project." On the way back home we sang - among the ditties was included the Camp's unofficial theme song, "When The Saints Come Marching In." The fire crew slept very well that night.

The movie this week was Helen Hayes and Gary Cooper in "Farewell to Arms". Attendance continues large at these Friday night shows. The record concerts on Saturday nights attract a goodly number each week. Last night we heard as the high spots of the evening Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony and Mozart's Fortieth Symphony. a.k.t., jr

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CHILAO

Located about 60 miles from the main camp in San Dimas Canyon,

Chilao Spike camp enjoys the unique position of being a side camp yet operating almost entirely independently from the main group. Those assigned to Chilao are considered as permanent and in its six months operation, an interesting, well rounded camp program has been developed.

With gas rationing starting on December 1 on the Pacific Coast Chilao had one of its biggest parties on November 28 when visitors would still feel able to make the 40 mile trip to the camp from Los Angeles and nearby towns. Dancing and games were highlights of the evening with about 20 girls coming from colleges and groups in the city. Many of the group have visited on a number of occasions and have helped the camp in many ways.

During the past month, a number of the men have been driving truck-loads of goods collected by the West Coast AFSC to the various Japanese Relocation Centers. This has provided opportunity for a first hand visit to the camps and also given some of the men a chance to get acquainted with the staff personnel at the projects. These contacts have been interesting and through the visits the interest of several key staff people has been directed towards the use of CPS men to aid in the problems found in the camps.

Fred Matthee was selected by the group to hold the position of Acting Assistant Director in charge while Chester Keeney is at the Administrative training conference in the east. Fred has devoted his energies towards working out camp administration in a creative way and has done a lot to keep the camp moving smoothly while Chet is away. While in the east, Chester has devoted a good deal of time to taking care of the concerns of individual men. Many of these concerns have not been dealt with satisfactorily by correspondence and the presence of a representative has done a great deal to clear up questions formerly troubling the camp. j.g.

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COLEVILLE

One of our crews has been busy setting up a saw mill among the sage just west of the camp. Another crew has been working at moving a ranger's house from Chris Flats to Wollington. A third crew spends its time logging on Sonora Pass. Ten men went to Floriston, (a new temporary spike camp) twenty miles west of Reno to clean brick to be used in constructing a forestry warehouse at Carson City.

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ELKTON

History plays a part in the project of Camp 59. In the last century the Oregon and California Railroad company, attempting to build in to the Pacific Northwest, and the Coos Bay line, obtained extensive land grants, alternate nine-square sections that look like a checkerboard on the map. Southern Pacific, taking over from the ill-starred O & C, built the railroad and got the land. Then followed years of land selling and indiscriminate logging during which much of the land was clear cut and its resources wasted. When the land was withdrawn from sale, the government revoked title and in 1937 set up the Oregon and

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No. 40

C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

December 12, 1942

HOSPITALS

(a) Concord, N.H. State Hospital needs only a visit from Selective Service before approval. It will probably draw from Campton, Gorham, and Cooperstown.

(b) A Vermont state hospital is a likely possibility and may be assigned to the Friends.

(c) Another hospital unit in Pennsylvania and Virginia will probably be approved soon. It has not been decided which agency should have these.

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PRINCETON
UNIT

Further progress in defining the areas of study waits upon the selection of a director. Leaders in the fields of international politics, territorial government and A.F.S.C. foreign relief are being considered. Formal application for the unit need not be made until these details have been sent to the camps. Applicants for the Columbia University project will be automatically considered for this project, although additional information would be in order, focused on the research and educational emphasis of this unit as against the administration emphasis at Columbia.

* * * * *

SOCIAL WORK

This is proving to be one of the most difficult fields to enter except in penal or mental institutions. Selective Service needs to be assured that it is placing C.P.S. in the neediest spots in the country, not just granting favors of labor allotments here and there. Impartial judgments can be rendered by the U.S. Employment Service as to farming and by State departments of welfare as to the state institutions within a given state, but settlement houses are usually community enterprises with no state or national organization which can distinguish between them as to relative need or make representations to Selective Service for men. Clarence Pickett, recognizing the number of men in camp with social work training and the problem of increasing juvenile delinquency is working in this field.

* * * * *

W.R.A.

New requests have come from Washington for additional personnel information, thus resurrecting a corpse. Progress is evidently again being made in making the interest on the part of local internment centers in C.P.S. staff effective through regional offices and in Washington. Selective Service is ready to approve the assignment of men if the W.R.A. wants them. Personnel information on lawyers, cooperative experts, social workers, accountants and instructors in wood-working arts, music and art has been requested. We have used material drawn from records of experience which we have catalogued in a vocational file. Please remember that we have supplied similar information several times before and this may be only another false start.

* * * * *

RUMOR COLUMN

It has been rumored that Friend's camps did not have enough men interested to fill a unit for the mental hospital at Norwich, Conn. It is true that the interest shown in mental hospitals at this time did not appear sufficient for hospitals in both New Hampshire and Connecticut and Washington felt

X-UB 341.A
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American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 41

C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

December 19, 1942

PRINCETON After a few days hiatus at the time of the transfer of authority from Selective Service to the Man-Power Commission, plans are being actively pushed on the Princeton unit and the C.P.S. Reserve. John Nason, President of Swarthmore College, is taking the lead as chairman of the committee for Friends' colleges and also as chairman of the U.S.J. sub-committee on the matter. Two houses in Princeton have been inspected, one of which seems quite adequate for the housing of the unit and is available at a satisfactory rental. A meeting on December 15th of Orle Miller, Paul French and Paul Furnas considered the selection of a director. Final plans for research and study await this selection.

* * * * *

CHELTENHAM Charles Piersol of Big Flats has replaced Wallace Nelson at the Cheltenham School for Boys.

* * * * *

MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS Four men have been selected from Gorham for another experiment on the toxicity of sea water at Massachusetts General Hospital. We will report their names when we have approval of their assignment to this special service. Milton Gold wrote on the fifth day of a six day fast with only emergency rations of water that he and Bud Bell were "feeling spry as can be on two wobbly lets but the results will well overcome all the discomforts involved."

* * * * *

FARM FUELDOUGH The office of the Comptroller-General has for the second time sent out the decision that wages earned by drafted men must be turned over to the U.S. Treasury. The K.S.B. and the Executive committees of the administrative agencies are giving careful consideration to the critical issue raised. Though a conclusion has not been reached, it appears to us here that there is no solution of the problem other than withdrawal of our sponsorship from work projects effected by this ruling.

* * * * *

HOSPITALS Two mental hospitals in Utah have been approved. Knowing that men in our camps west of the Mississippi are interested in Los Angeles County and California hospitals and since there is a possibility of getting approval, we have stated our preference for units in that state.

DUKE Rubert Hultoon has been selected by Charles Boss to fill one of the three vacancies in this unit. As far as we know the other two were picked from other than Friends' camps.

PRESBYTERIAN Ward Luther has been given permission to add four more men to his unit. These men will probably be selected from the list of men who applied at the time the first unit was assigned, some of whom have been interviewed by Mr. Luther.

* * * * *

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D. Ned Luegan

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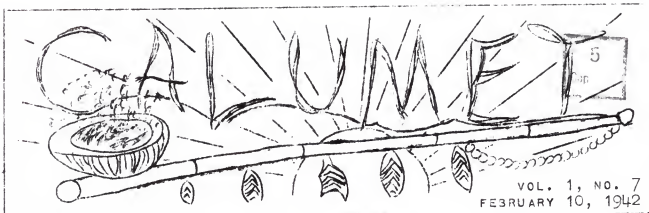
THE

Compass



November 1942

X-UR 341
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"Pathe now in the stream before you,
Wash the war-spirit from your faces,
Wash the blood-stains from your fingers,
Bury your war-slugs and your weapons,
Break the red stone from this quarry,
Mould and make it into Peace-Pipes,
Take the reeds that grow beside you,
Deck them with your brightest feathers,
Smoke the calumet together,
And as brothers live henceforward!"

-- Song of Hiawatha

THE HOPE OF PEACE

In the midst of a world of hate the pacifist must stand and live for a deeper, more unifying hope among men. This is a very trite phrase that we all have been thinking in the past few months. Our

hopes and lives are gradually gearing to the demands upon our life in the world. Let us remember two things lest we become a little proud of our own purity: there never has been a man who found the way clear to lead all men to a permanent peace; there never was a man who did not hope for some form of justice and some form of peace.

As long as there are wars, as long as there is injustice in the world, as long as there is conflict, the men who live in the positive hope of peace have still failed to prove the pudding in the eating. We dare not sit by smugly and say that we are apart from the world. We cannot maintain that we have found the life of peaceful building until we can see that life walking on the earth.

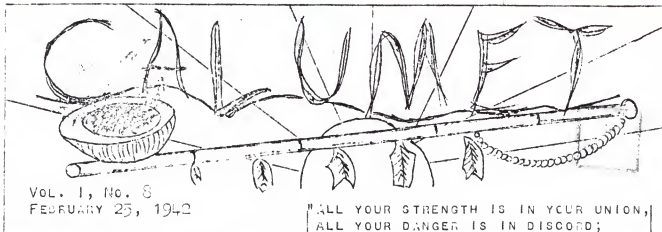
The fact that all the world believes in peace is sometimes forgotten in our more callous moments. Men fight wars for peace. They live and die in hopes seldom capable of clear expression. Men,-- all of us -- seek to justify our actions in terms of a brighter, more peaceful scene of growth. True, some seek a rigid, unbending peace; some seek a selfish peace; some chase an ideal over someone else's border. It's all the same. Deep down they seek the hope of peace.

If you dare say "No" to such hopes of peace, you cannot sit idly by. Nothing is known until it is already half-way done in the world of men and their hopes. You cannot say that you know peace until you are half-way along the road of building it.

There is not much need in the world for men who speak a hope of peace already felt in the hearts of men. The world is thirsting for men who have the courage to live and make peace.

j.b.

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VOL. 1, No. 8
FEBRUARY 23, 1942

"ALL YOUR STRENGTH IS IN YOUR UNION,
ALL YOUR DANGER IS IN DISCORD;
THEREFORE BE AT PEACE HENCEFORWARD,
AND AS BROTHERS LIVE TOGETHER."

MOVING TO THE FRONT LINES & PACIFIST ACTION

"WHAT IS OUR ANSWER to the crucial question recently posed in a Christian Century editorial: "Does the pacifist have any distinctive contribution of counsel to offer, now we are at war"? That writer denies that the pacifist has any such contribution. If we think that we have a message and a program for these times the burden rests on us to deliver.

THIS CHALLENGE has a particular pertinence to the pacifist in a CPS camp. He has taken the initial step of refusing to bear arms for his government in the business of war. His condition of relative freedom places upon him the commission of being creative, of making not only a testimony against war, but also an effective testimony for peace. Many CPS pacifists, sensing the need for moving into areas of positive pacifist action, into what might be called the "front lines" of peace activity, have been perplexed as to where and when those front lines shall be discovered.

IT IS BECOMING CLEAR to those who have participated in the CPS program for some months, that CPS camps and their work programs as they are now constituted, are an inadequate and insufficient testimony of the convictions that brought us here. There is something inherently false in allowing ourselves, for more than a conditioning period, to be used by a government waging total war in the work it determines to be of "national importance." There is something essentially necessary to our moving voluntarily into realms of service dictated by the logic of our convictions. To accept a pattern of unlimited endurance to the CPS program in its present sterile form irrevocably will lead to compromise and corruption.

OUR THINKING NEEDS TO BE DIRECTED with greater clarity to the nature of what our front line activity shall be;

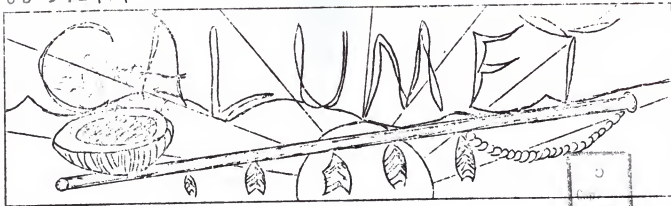
and, certainly, to the equally important consideration: our own readiness for frontline activity.

AS TO THE QUESTION of what activity, it is becoming increasingly apparent that any vital influence in making the peace will rest upon those who have control of the production of the material necessities of life: food, clothing, shelter. These basic goods will be needed in abundance. The work of persons of good-will will be infinitely facilitated if in the distribution of such goods they are assured of direct channels to the sources of production.

THEREFORE, let the money being accumulated from peace-desiring persons be used in the purchase of land, livestock and other productive facilities that have a relevance to earnest desires. Then let those pacifists in CPS camps and elsewhere who choose to champion this cause, join an undertaking that will make their contribution to peace distinctive even, and especially, in time of war.

r.t.

(A sequel to this article is planned)



Vol. I, No. 9 Civilian Public Service Camp #19, Marion, N. C. March 10, 1942

TIME and PATIENCE

As I sit here on my bed, my camera eye -- or my optical vision -- perceives a wooden box. It views three planes: two sides and a top. But this perspective limits my knowledge of the box. It is static; I accomplish nothing, so I do not seek to be further bothered with this approach. Rather I seek to extend the scale of optical vision away from this single point of reference. Patiently I extend my vision and discover that space is conceived of as relative to a moving point of reference, not as an absolute and motionless entity. I now see the box from above and below, from inside and outside, from many points of reference. Now I know the box; I understand it, whereas before I understood nothing.

But concentration on space alone is doomed to fade into mere shadow. It is the union of space with time that preserves their existence in one's mind, that enriches one's long-sooing view of the world about him. Thus, from this conception of space we find ourselves with a new notion of time, of timelessness, of the undiscovered known. Time is discovered, takes on a new meaning. It is in this realm that we will do well to concentrate our vision.

As my camera eye prohibits my understanding of the box, so does the optical vision of the world about me prevent my understanding it (let alone myself) and the part it plays in time.

But I need patience to understand the dimension of time. Time demands patience; it understands only patience. The static eye is ignorant of and totally unable to understand time. It views our everyday problems, which are parts of motion, in a motionless way. Hardly is it a wonder that we become impatient and resort to short-cut actions in an effort to catch up with our manufactured problems, to catch up with time. It is not out of question that we become dissatisfied, discouraged, worried, not to say frustrated, inhibited and at moments hysterical.

As patience is demanded of me to penetrate this

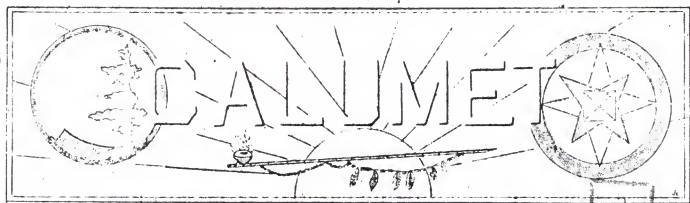
box, this cube in space, so is the long, timeless, view demanded of us if we seek to achieve even partial satisfaction from our work, our desire to serve, our meditation or satisfaction towards unanimity, discussions, yes, and camp meetings.

Are we as individuals, or as a group, ready to perform other duties soon-

ingly of more importance than our camp obligations and our Crabtree Meadows project? Are we perhaps too restless in wanting "to get out and do things?" Are we desiring to lift the standards of living for our mountain neighbors when we hardly know them, when we haven't as yet conveyed our friendship as brother to brother? To merely build houses, to perform kind acts of service for our underprivileged peoples without first creating within them the desire to lift themselves seems to be putting the cart before the horse. Is not beneficial service derived from compassion, rather than compassion from service?

To set up stimulant mechanisms to promote unity
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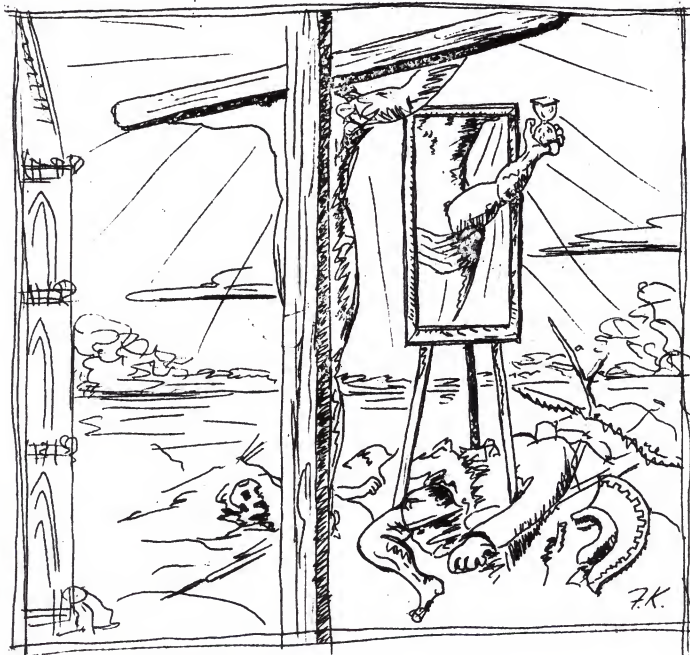
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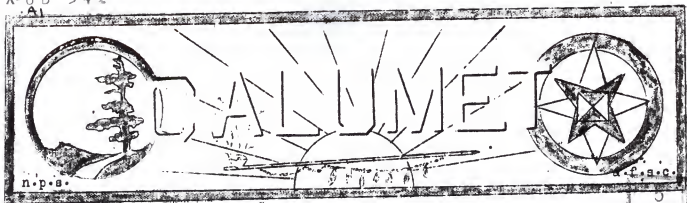


Vol. I No. 10

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EASTER - ISSUE





VOLUME I NUMBER II PUBLISHED BY C.P.S. #19 APRIL 10, 1942

PEACE SHALL FIND YOU

"BREAK THE RED STONE FROM THIS QUARRY,
MOULD AND MAKE IT INTO PEACE-PIPES,
TAKE THE REEDS THAT GROW BESIDE YOU,
DECK THEM WITH YOUR BRIGHTEST FEATHERS,
SMOKE THE CALUMET TOGETHER,
AND AS BROTHERS LIVE HENCEFORWARD."

— Song of Hiawatha

Then said a student, Speak to us of peace.

And he answered, saying:

Peace is not the absence of war, but a new kind of war;

It is the war of faith against fear;

The faith of a child in his father against the fear of a rich man for his goods.

It is the war of love against hate;

The love of a maid for her mate against the hate of a cripple for a strong man.

Peace is not the shuffle of a hobo's shoes in the dust, but the feel of rich earth
against the toes of a farmer following his plow.

It is the cry of a woman in labor;

The tears of a grizzled soldier watching a child at play.

Peace is not the frenzied shouting of, "we shall not die,"

But the exuberant singing of, "we shall live."

In your fond dreams you sought to charm away the ghost of war as the sun dispels a
morning mist;

But I say that in truth peace will grow only through the plowed field of sacrifice
and self-giving.

You will not find peace caged in the narrow walls of your houses nor walking on the
paved streets of your cities;

But peace will find you, if you are worthy, in the fiery passion of sunrise, the roar-
ing of a great river, or the whispering of willows on a spring evening.

You shall not find peace with folded hands, nor after searching the mountains and the
valleys;

But Peace shall find you at the end of the day if you have given and suffered and
bled, if you have worked and forgiven and loved, and become yourself a
part of life's innermost secret.

--FRED W. RIGGS

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VOLUME I NO. 44 12 PUBLISHED AT C.P.S. CAMP #10 APRIL 25, 1942

REVITALIZING CPS

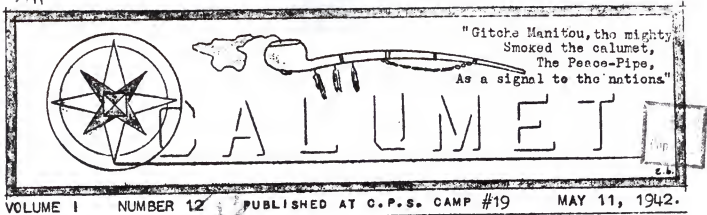
CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE, for men who refuse military service, is a worthy experiment. The men who have spent some months in C.P.S. Camps are, for the most part, proud of the training and experience assimilated in their association with others of diversified background, but of similar convictions against war. However, it is no secret that there is some dissatisfaction and unrest in these camps, which is attributed to the work programs. This dissatisfaction is largely due, I think, to two factors: first, a desire for more vital social service, with the recognition that the present work is of value but really not important; secondly, the failure of the individual to adjust to the whole C.P.S. program & the draft.

THE CONSCIENCE AND CONVICTION OF C.O.'S do vary in make-up and hence vary in expression thereof. Before the U.S.A. became actively engaged in the present war, the ideal of c.o.'s being occupied with "destruction" instead of learning "destruction," was fairly reasonable. Now however, the arsenal of democracy has exploded and it seems the c.o. and pacifist should be especially concerned with spiritual construction. (Are not the present C.P.S. projects: park work, soil conservation and reforestation, material construction which is far from the need of distressed people?) To make our pacifism active, we must help needy people to be more at peace in their daily living. The battlefield is merely the most obvious manifestation of conflict in the peace-less world society. Such projects such as rehabilitation, recreation facilities for slums, and public health works, would be spiritual and material construction. Disaster relief units should also be in training for home and overseas jobs. Near and far from the war scene there is great need for humanitarian work. Most c.o.'s are eager to serve, under civilian direction, but the opportunities are not opening up.

OUR CPS REPRESENTATIVES TO WASHINGTON, the Service Committee and others, have done the "knocking at the door," as Rufus Jones describes it. But even these fine-spirited people, who have a reputation for humanitarian service, are finding it more and more difficult to get government approval of new fields of Civilian Public Service. Perhaps in some localities the public sentiment will not permit works of the c.o.'s, but isn't the big reason we are yet isolated from social service that we are regarded as shallow seifies without a real cause? The reluctance of our governmental leaders to understand and comply with the positive aspects of the c.o. calls for some c.o.'s to do our own "knocking at the door."

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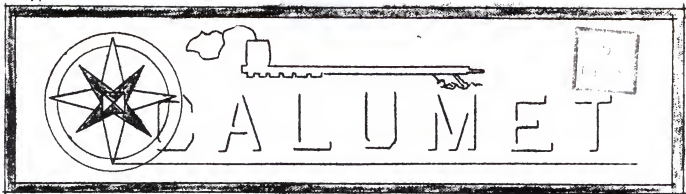
EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER TO JOHN H. HOLMES BY A CONSCIENTIOUS OB- JECTOR, JANUARY 5, 1942.

Recently I heard about a C.O. who announced with apostolic fervor that those who don't believe in heaven should look about the camp -- that now they are there. God's in his Heaven, the C.O.'s in his camp, and all's right with the world! Frankly, I'd rather be a soldier fighting for my country than be in a state of mind like that. The degradation of the C.O. position to the rank of mere personal virtue is something that must be guarded against at all costs. It is this quality in some pacifists that keeps away men who by rights should be among us. I am convinced that when one's morality is simply that of the personal example of Jesus, and has not been thought out in terms of the social consequences of actions, self-righteousness almost inevitably results, and the Peace Movement cannot grow except as it loses this quality, or reduces it to a minimum. The way to reduce it is to support the C.O. position with rational analysis of history and the processes of social change. This is the common ground of understanding in a free society...

It has occurred to me that the meek young man who has grown up swathed in the sweetness of a devotionally minded Christian family, and who has never given such thought to the great problems or suffering of the world may not be quite so noble a soul in staying out of the war as the more warlike individual who has struggled to overcome a personal repugnance to shedding blood because he has grappled with some of the facts -- the facts that conscientious believers in war talk about so much and with a fairly good show of reason. Again, it seems to be that the Conscientious Objector who refuses to fight because he wants to go to heaven (fighting being a sin that might keep him out) is a mercenary young reprobate who has made a deal with his God and then says to hell with the rest of mankind...

If the C.O.'s would imitate Christ, they would not be trying to get into Heaven, but to get out, and come down to earth to work for mankind. That I am told, is what He did. In other words, the position of the C.O. is honorable when it is taken for the sake of others, but it is a mark of spiritual selfishness when adopted as a means to private salvation. To think the whole question of war through at the rational and social level would, I think, be wholesome for every type of Conscientious Objector, and would help to produce a brand of living religion in America that we cannot get along without very much longer...

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VOLUME I NUMBER 14 PUBLISHED AT C.P.S. CAMP 19 MAY 25, 1942.

TWENTY-FIVE TRANSFER FROM BUCK CREEK TO FIGHT CALIFORNIA FOREST FIRES

Leaving Marion on a special pullman car, twenty-five campers from Buck Creek will depart on Friday, May 29, at 5 p. m. for Antelope Camp at Coleville, California, where they will be stationed with approximately ninety other men transferred at the same time from the other Friends Civilian Public Service camps in the East. These men were all selected on a volunteer basis, their number being limited by government quotas for the individual CPS camps and distributed through the Friends CPS office.

Working under the supervision of the U. S. Forestry Service, it will be the exclusive task of these men to fight fires which run rampant for eight months of the year in the vast mountain forests of eastern California. Although all of our men have had experience fighting forest fires in the mountains around here, they will be given extensive training to prepare them for the new task facing them on the West Coast. After the eight month fire season is ended by the winter precipitation, chiefly snow, the men will work to prepare for the next fire season by building new roads, repairing trails, and doing general maintenance work.

Antelope Camp is located in the Alpine National Forest on the eastern side of the Sierra-Nevadas near Coleville, California, just across the border from Nevada. It lies about 70 miles southeast of famed Lake Tahoe, and is accessible only by way of Carson City, Nevada. The east slope of the Sierra-Nevadas, which are said to be the most alpine mountains in North America, is the steepest on the continent, often dropping 10,000 feet in ten miles. Although there is generally no rain for six months of the year, the forests are among the finest of the country, deriving adequate moisture from the melted winter snows, which frequently accumulate to depths of ten to forty ft.

The matter was brought to a sudden head by the beginning of the present fire season. The emergency of the situation has become very evident from the inability to muster manpower for the fire

fighting. The bulk of the work was formerly carried on by the CCC, which is now largely disbanded. The Friends CPS staff states that it feels the request of the government for this service represents a real obligation which should be fulfilled, and the spirit of volunteers here demonstrates similar sentiment among many of the campers. Similar camps are being opened in California by the Brethren and Mennonites.

The Buck Creek contingent, popularly known as the "C.E.F." here, includes the following: Don Warrington, Ted Banner, Charles Donk, Donald Dyer, Carl Miller, Francis Brown, Jonathan Evans, Clarence Pemberton, Norris Burbank, Pinckney Eve, Blaine Peavoy, James Finucane, Sam Legg, Paul Knopp, George Fischer, Bill Schorman, Arthur Stabler, Sam Snipes, Howard Marsh, Brad Rowland. The names of the other five are not yet available.

n. k.

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VOLUME I NUMBER 12 PUBLISHED AT C.P.S. CAMP # 19 JUNE 10, 1942.

C.P.S. MEN TO SERVE IN JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMP

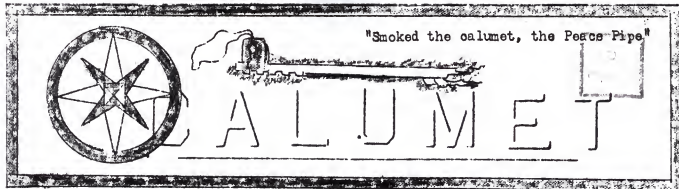
In the last issue of Calumet it was reported that seventy-three Buck Creek men had sent a statement to the various administrators of Civilian Public Service declaring their concern to work for the conservation of human resources as well as natural resources. They cited as a crying need of the hour the development of community life among the dislocated Japanese and Americans of Japanese descent who are being interned by the thousands in western camps. By coincidence or Providence a telegram was received from Friends Civilian Public Service two days later bearing the news that C.P.S. men are going to make up the staff of a community center to be set up in one of the internment camps. This center will be under the auspices of the three peace churches. This is the biggest news since C.P.S. was started, for it is the first chance C.P.S. men have had to work directly among some of the victims of World War II.

The several brief bulletins concerning this center which have been received to date from the Philadelphia office indicate that sixteen teachers, five social workers, three lawyers, one accountant, and an unspecified number of recreation leaders, agriculturists, and construction engineers will be needed. This list may grow, for the plans for the project are evidently still in a very formative stage. The location of the camp and the date for the opening of the center are not yet known. Apparently the sponsors -- the Service Committees of the Friends, Brethren, and Mennonites -- hope to make this first unit a demonstration of what C.P.S. men are prepared to do, looking toward the possibility of carrying on similar work in all the rest of the Japanese internment camps in due time.

The few remaining facts so far announced raise many questions that have yet to be answered. The C.P.S. staff will be closed in by the barbed wire and the machine guns just as much as the Japanese. One or two of them may be especially privileged to go outside the barriers in order to keep the staff in touch with the outside world. The C.P.S. men will be maintained by the government. Teachers must have certification by some state for the teaching of their subjects in junior high or high schools. Lawyers must be members of the bar. High standards of training will also be required of applicants for all the other posts.

(more of Japanese service on last page)

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VOLUME I NUMBER 16 Published at C.P.S. Camp # 19 JUNE 25, 1942.

"The everyday routine jobs can become the hooks upon which to hang stornity."

...SOMETHING HAS HAPPENED

Developments of the past two weeks have necessitated the selection of men for various projects calling them away from Buck Creek Camp--the selection of the man we feel we want to be "Educational Director" of Friends C.P.S., the selection of the two men we feel should assist in the Washington N.S.B.R.O. office, fifteen out of twenty-five applicants for hospital service in Williamsburg, Virginia, and three delegates to be sent to the Baltimore C.P.S. conference.

If a committee of three or four were to select these men, they would probably sit down and talk over each individual and after much frank discussion, choose the ones they felt best qualified for the potential job. Well, instead of an appointed committee, a good percentage of the camp has gathered together on three different occasions and selected, by the same means, (frank discussion -- pro and con) the men they wanted as their representatives. If two heads are better than one, then it follows that seventy heads are better than two, that a group of campers knows a man better than two men, better than a staff, -- yes, and perhaps better than he knows himself.

Time? Of course it took much longer. But many feel that this slow, patient, more penetrating procedure is in the final analysis far more efficient, far more practical. This method, by the rounded consent of nearly all, disposes (and we hope for good) any impersonal mechanism of selection such as age, seniority, education, marriage, etc.

We are caught in the midst of an impersonal world. Even the plans for the turning out of men for other alternative service in C.P.S. smacks of the impersonal. We believe that C.P.S., in spite of it, is a great training ground for future community living. It is this principally because it is based on a personal foundation. From the time sounded at our camp gatherings in the past two weeks it can be readily evinced that we of Buck Creek

have grasped and experienced some of this personal fellowship -- and we want to keep it!

As the camp retired the night of the selection for men to be chosen for positions in Philadelphia and Washington, many were sure that they had discovered something new in their personalities. What they experienced was not a satisfaction in that a certain man was chosen, but a closer fellowship with other campers because of the means used in selecting these men. They came to understand what the Quakers call "sense of the meeting". For all of this we owe ourselves a word of thanks for the patience we have used.

We are losing many of our little community. Some of our finest men are leaving

(Continued on page 4)

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Published at Civilian Public
Service Camp #19, Marion, N.C.



CALUMET

VOL. I

NO. 17

July 10, 1942



PATIENCE OR PROTEST ???

IT IS SAID that Oliver Cromwell's Bible contained the notation, "He that is not getting better is getting worse." While we know it is good advice not to go too fast too soon, yet it might be timely to ponder realistically just where we are now in our CPS experience.

THE AIR IS CLUTTERED with a confusion of voices, each attempting to evaluate the experience in which we are engaged: some glorify, others damn. Individuals who had come to a c. o. camp with high expectations find themselves after several months' in-terminant floundering in a morass of indecision and uncertainty; many sense a keen feeling of frustration and futility. Some are simply resigned. There is a general desire for the "escape" provided by rainy days, recreation trips, and furlough excursions to break the boredom.

A RECENT EDITION of the Conscientious Objector headlined "Discontent in CPS;" Dr. Evan Thomas advocated the abolition of these camps; A. J. Muste re-affirmed his faith in the "noble endeavor." A writer for the New York Times, in an article on "The Men Who Won't Fight" bluntly pigeonholed c. o.'s into two categories: either ignorant or conceited, either spoiled kids or screwballs. In addition there is the charge that c. o.'s are men who "accept safety instead of service in the midst of a war for survival." There have been some men who have left CPS in protest to its innocence. The position of the church bodies has diminished, or at least been clarified, from one of authority, direction and control to the status of mere "influence" in the conduct of the CPS program. Meanwhile the Service Committees keep patiently "knocking on the doors" in Washington in quest of alternative service. Many people believe with the writer of the Times article that, "the Army has final say on what a c. o. shall do or what he shall not do and it stops in when disciplinary action is required."

MANY CLASSIFICATIONS of c. o.'s readily come to mind, humorously suggested by the gamut from "C. O.-happy" to "C. O. - unhappy." On one hand is the lofty vision of those camps as places "where men are laboring to establish their integrity and build a beloved community." At the other extreme is the caustic critic who labels the work as "involuntary servitude" and a violation of constitutional rights in a democracy. Perhaps it is a healthy sign that there is such a high degree of difference in beliefs, and behavior, and in evaluation given to these camps. It is likely quite consistent with healthy c. o.'ism that individual interpretation should reign supreme. While many other types could be detected and described I should like to emphasize two patterns in particular: roughly they may be called "the satisfied" and "the dissatisfied;" those who are willing to be patient and those anxious to protest.

What Price Compromise?

There are some men in CPS who have been able to make a constructive adaptation. They attach to the most monotonous tasks a larger meaning that enables them to carry on in good spirit. Others take a genuine pride in doing a good day's work. In general those who fall into this cat-

(Continued on page 7)

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CALUMET

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE CAMP # 19
MARION NORTH CAROLINA

*...that truth
may flood the heart*

Within the stricture man erects to chart
Himself within the great design of things,
So little truth and beauty throng the heart,
Enlarging it to open crystal springs,
Fulfilling it throughout its questing way,
Exalting while it soars to fullest hope —
For cutting deep along the nerve of day
Lies cubic life awaiting greatest scope:
Man's challenge, then, becomes his total years
Of searching night to burst the nights apart,
Of understanding fear to conquer fears,
Unlocking self that truth may flood the heart,
Of probing, wide-eyed, all the dark and secret springs, that man,
With beauty, find his place in truth within the cosmic plan.

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Calumet

WHERE ARE WE GOING ?

It has been felt by some that "Calumet" needed a blood transfusion, some injection that would present to the reader, both in camp and outside, a more penetrating picture of what we really think. Certainly the real news of Buck Creek Camp is the news of happenings that occur in the men's minds, rather than the many immediate incidents. It has been proposed that campers will take turns in being responsible for each issue, that the man responsible will center the issue preponderantly around a theme of his choosing.

A recent arrivor in camp has written:

"Buck Creek Camp is hysterical. Glang a little boll and the inmates are in a dither. They rush hither and yon to grab a hunk of wisdom or to regurgitate the half-digested products of meditation. Intellectual and spiritual tidbits are laid out as at a Smorgasbord, and each Epicurean recommends his favorite dish so persuasively that when the diner comes to caviar, he finds that he has already been stuffed with goose-liver.

It is a case of undirected nervous energy. Unity is sought with passionate eagerness, and each man rushes off expecting his fellows to be at his heels. Thoreau is one of the heroes of the hour; but how many of his admirers listen behind them for their inspiration? Rather they seem to take the motto of Malvolio: 'I will be proud; I will read politic authors; I will baffle'.

Unless one has come from the outside world firm and sure (o rare), he had better for his peace of mind offer passive resistance to Buck Creek's atmosphere, until he is strong within himself and can know what to take, what to leave. Only after peace has come to the individual, can unity come to the group."

Perhaps this statement of Arthur Little's is more goose-liver. But with the hope of finding some caviar I have asked several men of varied interests and opinions to comment on specific questions which I felt centered around the theme "Where are we going?" Some of the expressions overlap. That is expected. Some are vague; others are specific. Nevertheless, I think it can be said that most have "let their hair down" - and that is good. I now know the men better for the manner in which they have expressed themselves and I feel, too, that these frank opinions will play their part towards aiding others to understand us, share our thoughts and build a more personal relationship. -f.k.

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The debate was significant: (1) it was the first time the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 has come to the floor of the Senate since the Conscription Act was passed; (2) it treats a question that has been troubling men in CPS camps for a long time.

BENEFITS TO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

The bill (S. 2708), to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, so as to extend the benefits of the Employees Compensation Act to conscientious objectors was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, as all Senators know, conscientious objectors who are certified as actual conscientious objectors by the Department of Justice are relieved from military duty, but they are required to put in time at their own expense, and paying for their own upkeep, doing Federal work in such places as Civilian Conservation Corps camps or around the various military reservations.

The bill before us merely makes it possible, if a conscientious objector is injured in doing this Federal work for which he is not paid, to receive compensation under the Employees' Compensation Act. It is a very fair bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator think that a man who objects to fighting for his country should be rewarded in this way by his country?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That question is not at all germane to the theory of the bill or to the theory of the Selective Service Act.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it is, and I shall object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Will the Senator from Tennessee withhold his objection?

Mr. McKELLAR. I withhold the objection.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The objection which the Senator from Tennessee has is, of course, an objection to the Selective Service Act as it is written. Judgment has already been passed on the conscientious objector. He is gi-

ven certain privileges and certain deferments by the law of the land. He gives his service to the country free of charge. He does valuable work. The only thing which the proposed amendment to the act would accomplish would be that it would give to the man who is working for the Government of the United States for nothing the same privileges, insofar as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act for injuries are concerned, as are received by similar workmen who are being paid for their work by the Government. The question of whether a conscientious objector, as such, should be paid anything or not is not at all germane to the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that under the act which the bill proposes to amend, while conscientious objectors may be excused from service in the combat forces, they can be utilized for work of other sorts for the Government.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. They are utilized, but they get no pay, and they have no standing.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

Mr. BARKLEY. While they work for nothing, if the bill were enacted they would be placed on the same basis with other Government employees if they should suffer injury, so far as the right to apply to the Compensation Commission was concerned?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Yes; and it would be a humane act.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In addition to what the Senator from Utah has said, the conscientious objectors not only receive no pay but someone puts up money for their expenses. When a man in that category is injured and goes back to society with one leg off, or both arms gone, or injured in

CALUMET

C. P. S. #19
Marion, N. C.

Vol. I, No. 21
Sept. 10, 1942

J. T. McCULLEN:

"Time goes, you say? Ah, no!
Alas, Time stays, we go."
Perre de Ronsard

AFTER A YEAR

ACCORDING TO THE SELECTIVE SERVICE law under which we registered in 1940 most of us should have completed, or be near the completion of, our term as draftees. We should have helped determine the course of the most important year of Civilian Public Service, perhaps; important because it is likely that the pattern we made would be that to which newcomers might conform. Laws and events subsequent to 1940, however, have changed these conditions and potentialities, and Civilian Public Service Camp #19 has completed its initial year with quite different a story.

OF ONE-HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE assignees to Buck Creek, all (except ten who have been released and two who have deserted) are still in the service of our government. One was released because of an error which sent him to camp four months before his number came up; another returned home because he was above the age limit covered by the draft at that time. A third completed, on parole, the term to which he was sentenced by court for refusal to register. Three returned to their families because of dependents. At different times during the year four have been released on account of ill health, either physical or mental.

NOT ALL OF THE TOTAL NUMBER still in service are in this camp. Five have been reclassified (at their own request, it should be understood): four in non-combatant service, one in regular Army duty. Fifty-nine have been transferred either to other camps or into alternative service, units of which have formed new camps. (One of the fifty-nine has returned to Buck Creek because he prefers it to the environment and work he found elsewhere.) Three others have been assigned to detached service: one to the Philadelphia office of the American Friends Service Committee and the others to farms in Connecticut.

THESE FIGURES GIVE NOTHING more than a surface account of the year we won, almost two-hundred total, have spent together. The more significant story could be told only by the approximation of a photographic view into the mind of each man and into the composite mind of the camp, neither of which is possible. None the less, various trends of opinions have been observable, and these afford information one may desire.

ALTHOUGH TO STATE THAT any attitude is or has been typical is a dangerous assertion, one readily recalls the number of enthusiastic young men he has seen come to camp, try into the life of our community and immediately take up tasks which they dispatched with haste and efficiency. Most of these men have gradually lost their illusions, become critical of the community, and faced tasks with less enthusiasm. Others have been more realistic from the beginning and arrived either with minds open for any potentialities or with a conviction that nothing good is to be expected of conscripted men.

THE RESULTS OBSERVABLE IN THE ATTITUDES and behavior of these different assignees have been such as provoke distress because it seems that we are fumbling the opportunity to train ourselves for better

In the days B. C. (Before Conscripted), J. T. McCullen, a frequent contributor to CALUMET, divided his time between his home on a farm in Clinton, N. C. and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he was an Instructor in English.

life and service now, or arouse hopes that gradually we are growing in knowledge, understanding and patience which will arm us to face all the difficulties of life. The individual who has never been restricted to an environment where

(Continued on next page)

PAINTING FROM A SMALL PALETTE*

By Stanley W. Abbott

While I am not a frequent visitor to the Buck Creek Camp I keep fairly well posted through the reports of Mr. Ellington and others and through your camp paper, CALUMET, which I read with a great deal of interest. I was asked by Mr. Mullin and your Director to talk to you about the national importance of the work you are doing on the Blue Ridge Parkway. In a previous talk to the Buck Creek Campers I tried to describe the work on the Parkway and I tried to make it clear that the National Park Service looked to this group for a substantial work accomplishment. If anything I can say tonight will improve the earnestness of your effort that is precisely what I want to say, and I tell you now that I believe there is room for improvement in your attitude toward the work. I have noted, and I am not alone in this, a growing restiveness (sic) in your individual expressions in CALUMET.

There is a muffled cry for work of greater national importance, for work of more heroic stature. This groping, as I see it, is not peculiar to Buck Creek nor to religious objectors. A like feeling of frustration tends to envelope all of us who for one reason or another are not on one of the battle fronts - the military battle front or the battle front you refer to as the one on which human miseries are alleviated. We all tend to become impatient with the more ordinary walks of life. We each of us tend to develop a super-elevated sense of self-importance as if in our individual action alone lay the answer to the bigger problems.

It is far from my purpose to challenge any man's ambition to serve his fellow man. It is wholly fine, I suppose, for each of us to want to serve mightily but there is

a part of me, for one, which admires the man who measures his expectancy of serving, moderately and without illusions of self-importance. This is the pride of the humble potter with his clay or that quality which Saint Exupery in his book, "Wind, Sand and Stars", called nameless and with which the good carpenter picks up his block of wood, takes its measure, and sets to work upon it. In a word, whether the task which a man has in great or small is of far less importance than that he works hard at whatever it is. If I were to measure some of the articles in CALUMET by this standard I should say that some of you campers are still a far cry from serving anyone or anything. "Boo for" about the work project are a negative quantity. They subtract from the contentment of their fellow workers, from the total work accomplishment, and they certainly do nothing positive for themselves. If you feel you are out for work of greater service to mankind, then set out finding it. There are alternatives open to you!

What I have said should in no way be construed as an apology for the importance of the work which has been provided you on the Blue Ridge Parkway. Neither do I intend to place it on any pedestal of service to mankind, because certainly there are jobs to be done elsewhere in the world which, if you are fitted for them, are more important and which will give the individual a more direct evidence of personal achievement in the immediate picture. The Parkway, however, has its sights fixed on a high plane of human welfare. To appreciate it one has to envision the unending line of visitors through the years to the national parks. One has to visualize the child who has dwelt in the city being guided along a woodland trail for its first view of a mountain, or the ecstatics of an aged couple at the bloom of a rhododendron as I have been privileged to see. Perhaps such values as these are intangible, however, and it may be hard for you to put (please turn to page seven)

*Text of address given at CPS #19 on September 14, 1942, by Stanley W. Abbott, Acting Superintendent, Blue Ridge Parkway, National Park Service.

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CALUMET

Vol. I, No. 23

C. P. S. #19, Marion, N. C.

Oct. 10, 1942

POSITIVE VALUES by ISAAC REID*

TO A NUMBER OF US, recent issues of CALUMET have tended to present too negative a picture of Buck Creek Camp. In our desire to be critical we are overlooking the preponderance of positive features. These should be made clear to readers outside the Camp. The following is an abbreviated attempt to present this side from one who has had a year to look at things.

MOST OF US, I think, believe that conscription, in theory, is the antithesis of Democracy. It takes away the duty and privilege of making personal choices. Yet, within its limited framework, we have been able here at Buck Creek, to salvage some of Democracy's privileges.

THOSE OF US who have been used to having things given to us on silver platters -- education, government, recreation, religion -- at first found it very disconcerting to face the necessity of reconstructing them for ourselves. Here is a test of personal development, of education, a test of what is worth while, what is living, vital to the individual. What will we find worth keeping from the maze of things which formerly we accepted as gifts of the society we lived in?

THIS IS OUR PROBLEM. For the most part we are from communities which offered unusual shares in such social privileges as college education, intelligent religious leadership, unusual opportunity for constructive recreation. At Buck Creek we were handed the bare walls of an abandoned CCC Camp, tucked away in the mountains, 13 crooked miles to a small mountain town, 44 miles from a small city; our only leadership, one man and his wife; our only economic support, those who believed as we in the far reaches of the States. Our numerous occupations were combined in one -- manual labor; our 22 religious beliefs sat in common worship.

WHAT HAS COME of this in a year? I was working the other day with some new fellows in the dining hall replacing tables after scrubbing the floor. When a new

job came up these fellows asked, "Is this the way you do this?" or, "How are we supposed to do this?" This indicated to me they came from environments where they found it unnecessary to think for themselves. At home they acted according to a pattern. They followed a prescribed course which required no personal initiative and where they gave no thought as to what contribution they could make from their own thinking. In Buck Creek style, I replied, "We usually do it this way, but if you can think of a better way let's try it."

TO A LARGE EXTENT, we operate here on the principle of personal initiative. When there is a class, there is no rule or requirement that one attend. If someone wants to give a book review, he announces his intention at the supper table, inviting anyone interested to come. One has the privilege of attending council, all committees with one exception, all lectures, classes, discussions, religious groups, or what have you. But he is not required to do any of these things. If a fellow wishes to work in camp, he volunteers for the job he wishes to do, and his request is considered by a camp committee. If he desires detached service, he makes his choice known to the NSERO.

WHEN THE NATION-WIDE restrictions on the use of Government (concluded on page 7)

*A Louisville, Ky., contribution to CPS#19, "Ike" Reid "drove a milk route", studied at the University of Louisville. If war and conscription hadn't come, he might now be a teacher of languages. At Buck Creek he is baritone soloist with the Glee Club. Denomination: Disciples of Christ.



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CALUMET

Vol. II, No. 1

C.P.S. #19, Marion, N.C.

Oct. 25, 1942

MEDITATIONS ON C. P. S. by RAYMOND BINFORD*

In this first number of the second volume of CALUMET, we have been asked to give some estimate of Civilian Public Service. That many entered the camp in high hopes is evidenced by the first issue of the first volume. What of these high hopes? For some they may have been largely lost. For others they have become more and more difficult of realization. For us all there is a sense of not having arrived. We are still seeking. A few seem to have come to a full conviction of the futility of the effort in the form it has been set up. It is therefore with modesty that we approach a new interpretation of C.P.S. We will not make pronouncements, but are labeling our remarks meditations, even though we may make statements they should be taken as thoughts rather than convictions.

If we had a clear-cut, single purpose in being here, the whole undertaking would be simplified. Mixed motives, some of which are in direct conflict with each other, lead naturally to frustration and paralysis of effort.

WAR OUR ENEMY?

Suppose our central idea here were to bear a testimony against war, and all activities were weighed in the light of that purpose, and organized around that one conviction; then the principle of compensation for labor would not be a dominant issue. That would be relegated to its relation to our testimony. The question of the importance of our work would not destroy our sense of a significance in being here. Even the failure to achieve a satisfactory democracy would not bring utter despair. Freedom to go where we please and do as we please might even be gladly sacrificed, because we are bearing a testimony against war.



How many things can we do at one time? Do we not find it necessary at times and under given circumstances to postpone other lines of work, while we attend to the one thing in hand? Maybe we can give up the importance of the job, personal freedom, wages, etc., in order to show the depth of our conviction against war. "If thine eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light."

BETTER THAN PRISON

Having settled the main issue we can then look about to see what else we can do. In the C.P.S. we do have many opportunities that would be denied us in prison. We have the opportunity to organize and direct all our activities within the camp during the hours off work. We have many opportunities for contact with the outside world that would be denied us in prison. We can plan our library and reading much more freely than in prison. Our religious activities, our freedom of discussion within our group, our opportunities for service in our surrounding community are immeasurably greater than the prisoner finds. Is our testimony against war as strong as it would be if we were in prison? Yes, if we see that we do not allow other issues to over-shadow that testimony.

Probably within the Quaker camps we have come to a new appreciation of the difficulty of achieving democracy or of even comprehending it. Does democracy mean the complete freedom of the individual, or does it mean an adjustment in which the individual has a part but which has as its goal the integration of all individuals into a harmonious society? In making adjustments how is the individual to count? Is his opinion to (concluded page six)

*Camp Director Raymond Binford, whom the boys are more apt to call "Doc," is President Emeritus of Guilford College in North Carolina. With his wife, Raymond Binford has been at CFS #19 since its opening on August 28, 1941. Favorite pastime: making apple-sauce.

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Franklin Kelley-The Mountain Valley and the Machine
Dexter MacBride-The City of Loneliness
Jim Fox-Real Revolution
Lucian Johnson-Feeding Plan for Europe
Anonymous-Experience with the Soil
Bryn Hammarstrom-What is a Co-operative
Stuart Moore-Implications of Non-violence



Calumet

Civilian Public Service in the Blue Ridge

Vol. 2, No. 2, Nov. 10, 1942. Marion, N. Car.

How can we get to the mountain top to see....
For look.... down in the valley two trains are coming to-
gether in a head-on crash....
In the valley one can't see the trains, but the faint,
far sound of whistles causes the uneasiness of
premonition....
In the fast, fleeting trains one is too busy making the
trains go faster and faster; in the passenger cars
one is carried along unmindful of all....
In the CRISIS the people down in the valley will be
dazed, bewildered, hurt.... what can one do....
How can we get to the mountain top to see....
To gain a far-seeing perspective....

In this issue we look at the world and
its great difficulties. Though we
may see through the mist of our
beliefs—here are some of the visions.
Not so much in a critical vein as in the
spirit of concern and suggestion, the
articles are tied together with the idea
that a culture, with belief in material
things as a basis, has reached its peak
and is breaking down around us—and that

a virile, young culture, based on belief
in things beyond the touch, is to come—
sooner or later. The first two ar-
ticles attempt to discern some of the
forces at work in our culture. The
third presents a theory of change.
The remaining four serve to illustrate
actions or attitudes which result
from a non-materialistic viewpoint.
—Jim Fox, planner this issue.

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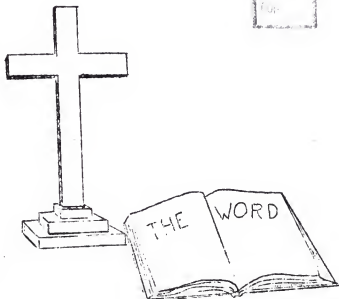
CALUMET

VOL. II, No. 3

C.P.S. #19, Marion, N.C.

DEC. 18, 1942

It is hoped that Calumet will be a means of expression for as many camp individuals and groups as possible. With this in mind, Leonard Sumner has asked a group, most of them being Christian Fundamentalists, to write for this issue. It is an element in this camp rarely heard from in our paper but certainly one worthy of this issue.



WHAT DO WE STAND FOR?

By J. A. Rudisall, from Henry River, N. C. A Lutheran, and was a clerk in a Veteran Hospital at Fayetteville...

How strong do we stand? If we back down and "crawl" out of what we have stood for when the test comes we lose whatever gain we might have made.

The American People stand for peace only in time of peace. When war comes, which would be the ideal time to show that we do stand for peace, then the peace leaders become war leaders. A peace treaty isn't necessary in peace time and if it doesn't stand the test of war, then it isn't worth the paper it's written on. Our leaders claim to hate war, but not enough to make a little sacrifice in order to avoid it.

Wars have been fought as far back as any history gives record. It should be obvious by now that one war leads only to another. War will not stop wars. It is time to give pacifism a thorough trial. In how many cases has there been forgiveness seventy times seven? How many times has there been good returned for evil? How many times has the other cheek been turned? "Be not overcome of evil but overcome evil with good." (Romans 12:21)

The world is so deep in sin that Satan is taking a holiday. Men lead men into sin. All Satan has to do is sit back and take notice. He has the world going to suit him. It is the duty of the Christian Church to show men the folly of his evil ways. Now is the opportune time for the Christian to go to work. "The harvest truly is great." (Luke 10:2)

Some men at Buck Creek have the idea that they are not supposed to take orders or abide by any rules and regulations. My interpretation of a conscientious objector is one who is opposed to the killing of human beings and to the destruction of property that war brings. Discipline is not neces-

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11-24-43

This issue is published by Abe Zwickel, contributor; Vernon Torrence, news; Werner Janney, poetry; Th. Bacon Evans, poetry; Wilmer Cooper, interview; Franklin Kelley, Editorial Committee; Art Little, play critic, Editorial Committee; George Krouse, contributor, mimeographing; R.D. Manney, sarteconist; Eugene Thompson, comments; George Mohlenhoff, editing; A.K. Taylor, Editorial Committee; Glenn Hutchinson, contributor; Greg Pfifer, contributor; Jim Mattocks, contributor -- Roland Cook, editor.

RECONSTRUCTION

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The question is not how does a reconstruction unit start in a CPS camp, but, "Why is there not a tremendous force and vigor working in all camps at all times, seething with eagerness to prepare for the most potent work for peace?" We are familiar with all the answers to this question, we have repeated them over and over to each other to prove that our lassitude was only natural and to be expected in the face of project, work hours, camp, service committee, selective service, and all other snares in the path of the determined pacifist.

The history of this particular group is the usual history of any group endeavor in CPS. Various persons, by talking with each other came to realize that our life here was not complete as a testimony of peace, and that we could do something to increase its value. An attempted canvas of the camp about three months ago was so discouraging on the first few contacts that the matter was dropped. After a time the conversation ran in these channels again. This time the former vision of a camp wide project was dropped and it was hoped that a small group might be interested. Cautious contacts brought the number of interested campers up to about fifteen. At that time there were a couple of bull-sessions in which we found that most of us felt the same way. Douglas Steers arrived, and we went into the matter with him, discussed our projected program, our approach, our ideals. He encouraged us tremendously by removing the rather dampening effect of statements made by the service committee and others, and gave his own personal approval. More important, he brought to us the realization that the most essential development in training for this work is the spiritual.

After this encouragement our suggestions were opened to all who might be interested in the matter in its new form. About thirty-five persons attended the first publicly announced meeting. The training plan developed into three fields: spiritual development, language training, and culture appreciation. Committees were appointed to develop each of these, and they acted promptly. The spiritual development committee arranged regular meditation-discussion periods each evening, and hopes to work in a study course after the arrival of necessary books. The language instructors immediately arranged for classes



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FRIENDS C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

No. ~~67~~ 59

July 2, 1943

NEW LAMP FOR OLD Beginning with the next issue, the Friends CPS Camp News Letter will be replaced by Information, a "Weekly News Service by and for men of Friends Civilian Public Service." It is hoped that Information will provide a complete coverage of the activities of conscientious objectors, whether they are in prison, camp, training unit or detached service project. It is felt that such a medium might promote pacifist unity by enabling CPS men to share their problems, however different they might be. Equally important, Information will attempt to present the latest information available at AFSC and NSBRO headquarters, in an effort to keep men fully aware of the rapidly changing picture of Civilian Public Service.

The editorial staff will include representatives from each CPS unit, including camps, special service projects and individual assignments. If a rapid and accurate news service is to be established, it is important that an interested and reliable AFSC correspondent be elected and that he send a weekly newsletter, giving facts and opinions, to Information. Each CPS unit is therefore requested to choose such a representative as soon as possible.

At present, the staff consists of DeLisle Crawford, E.B. Fincher, Nelson Fuson, Carleton Mabee, Sam Marble, Waldemar Metz, Dusty Rhodes, Jim Stanley, Dave Swift, and Huston Westover.

WASHINGTON C.O. MERRY-GO-ROUND There are two known sources of pressure leading to Congressional action on the C.O. training and relief program -- (1) the American Legion and (2) Representative Starnes of Alabama (a member of the Dies Committee) who introduced the C.O. amendment as a rider to the War Appropriation bill. At this time it is not known whether there is any direct connection between the Legion's criticism of the C.O. program and the amendment introduced by Starnes.

The first intimation of this movement in the American Legion against C.O. activities was given at Elmira, New York, in the reaction of the members of the local Post to the Gandhi sympathy fast at the neighboring Big Flats Camp. This opposition to C.O. activities spread throughout the state organizations of the Legion. It has become increasingly apparent during the past few weeks that the local and state Legion organizations would attempt to pass a resolution at the forthcoming national Legion convention in opposition to the C.O. training and relief program. Representative Starnes' active opposition to the CPS training and relief program apparently was provoked by news stories concerning the proposed visit of Mrs. Roosevelt to Powellsville and by Frank Waldrop's column in the Washington Times-Herald on May 8. Waldrop stated: "...As fast as possible those (C.O.'s) who can qualify and will volunteer for it will be sent to college at government expense and trained to work all over the world for the U.S. relief expedition...under the direction of Herbert H. Lehman...They will be educated for six months or a year on taxpayers' money...One woman who has two sons in the Army...says; "My boys would like to go to college too. They would like safe jobs....I hope to see my boys after this war is over and I hope I never have to sit in judgment on these others."

Starnes' reaction to these statements first became apparent when the War Department Appropriation bill appeared in the House a few days ago with the following amendment attached: "...no appropriation contained in this Act shall be

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No. 55

May 24, 1943

AMES, IOWA
EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Twenty-nine men have been selected for this project:

It is our understanding that 10 or 15 more men will be selected for this unit. Men on the West Coast will have an opportunity to apply for these additional places.

PUERTO RICO

The latest word from Leland Brubacker of the B.S.C. indicates that air travel from Miami is at a premium these days. It looks as though Bob and Lucilla Bogue would go down early in June and Crouch, Davis, Haines and Herbison toward the end of the month. It may well turn out to be July rather than June.

W.R.A.

There are indications that Washington W.R.A. staff have discouraged the use of C.P.S. men in the relocation centers because of difficulties with some non-C.P.S. pacifist employees in the centers at the time of registering the internees for the draft.

WEEPING WATER RISES
TO EMERGENCY

A letter of April 21, from Charles L. Hipp, Captain, Corps of Engineers in the War Department, Omaha, Nebraska to Howard B. Ellis, Project supervisor of the camp commends the work of the men in Camp Weeping Water, as follows:

"I wish to extend to you and all the men who worked under you in building and maintaining the protective levee around the town of Hamburg my sincere thanks for the very good work you did. Everyone on our staff had a good word for your outfit, especially as to the devotion to duty and the performance under strained conditions without complaint.

"We, of course, feel that we could not have done without any part of the effort which was offered by the various agencies and individuals, but, in particular, we feel that the levee could not have been successfully built or maintained without the services of your fine group of men."

Another commendatory letter of April 23 from D. R. Thornton, Area Engineer of the War Department, Nebraska City, Nebraska to Erwin C. Goering, Camp Director of Weeping Water follows:

"I want you to know, and your men to know, that we appreciate the help you gave us in the flood emergency just past.

"All reports show that your men were among the best workers on the job.

"You helped save a lot of land and crops."

DISASTER AT
PENDLE HILL

Twelve men from Campton who have spent most of their spare time for six months studying First Aid, nutrition, sanitation and auto mechanics came down to Philadelphia at their own expense to show the Foreign Service Section of the A.E.S.C. how to deal with casualties. The demonstration was given at Pendle Hill on May 14. Pendle Hill students served as victims and were brought in on stretchers to a dressing station. A mobile kitchen produced an excellent lunch for some ninety onlookers.

OK #
H-2341

FRIENDS C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

No. 56

June 11, 1943

EFFICIENCY

The slightly altered NSERO lineup now finds Gerhard Blombach in centerfield (filling) and Dean Sheffer pitching in Special Projects. At 20 South 12th Street Ted Haines and Bob Bogue hovered temporarily in their flight to Puerto Rico. Permanent additions are Waldemar Metz, secretary to Ken Morgan, William Rhodes, accountant, DeLisle Crawford, publicity, and Huston Westover to work with Dave Swift.

CHOPSTICKS

The second China Unit selections are Bill Satterthwaite (Elkton), Brooks Stewart (Pres. Hospital), John C. Swan (Sykesville Hospital), Edwin Todd (Sykesville Hospital), Melvin Bensberger (Beltsville), Ralph Curtis (Trenton), Wm. F. Hinton (Westampton), Richard A. Forberg (Highland Hospital), Russell Palmer (Coleville), Forrest Fuller (Marienville), Channing Richardson (Coleville), Ernell Lynn (Marienville), Irvin Horet (Gular), and James Rineer (Camino). These men represent seven denominations (and two unaffiliated) and are from nine states. First meeting will be in Philadelphia June Third. Applicants not chosen for the second unit will be considered for the third China Unit.

DISINCARCERATION

The Special Projects section of NSERO is querying hospitals, farmers, settlement houses, etc. to discover if they would be willing to take C. O. parolees under Plan 4 of Executive Order 8641. So far about 25 institutions or individuals have agreed, opening up possible jobs for hundreds of men. At its last meeting the Special Parole Committee gave Plan 4 parole to one man, offered parole to CPS to five men, transferred one to 1-AC, deferred consideration of two, and refused one.

ADELPHIANA

The all day discussion between hospital superintendents, Service Committee representatives, NSERO, state representatives and Selective Service officials at the Hotel Adelpia June 2nd resulted in a rewriting of the Administrative Directive for hospitals. Changes were made in maintenance requirements as well as in operating relationships. Results are considered to be very favorable to long term hospital unit operation. The directive will be published as soon as state officials approve.

CRYSTAL BALL

The office research specialist says there are now 21 different kinds of special service units under way, involving over 1700 men with 800 more places authorized. Who would have guessed it?

COLLEGE COLLEGE

Relief and Reconstruction Unit #101 announces the following colleges and fields of study, with the number of men who will be assigned to each:

Haverford	North and Central Europe	18 men
Swarthmore	Western Mediterranean & S. Europe	20 "
Earlham	Central and Eastern Europe	25 "
Guilford	" " " "	15 "
Yale	Nutrition, international law, etc.	6 " (possibly)

MAPS &

TEMPERATURES

The Department of Commerce is sending application blanks to all camps and units for openings in the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Weather Bureau. At present their interviewer, Jack Evans, is visiting the camps on the West Coast.

WARNER TO OAKLAND
TO TRENTON TO ???

At present the Association of Catholic Conscientious Objectors is attempting to fill the Rosewood Training School unit (Owings Mills Maryland) with ACCO men formerly at Warner. Men from other camps will be considered later if there are any additional vacancies.

X-46591.41
#7

June 18, 1943

Only five of the original China Unit's passports came through, thus it was necessary to make last minute substitutions. Scheduled to sail [REDACTED] from New York are these men: Wilfred Clannen, Ralph Curtis, Herbert Hadley [REDACTED]

Robert Kryder, Howard Collenberger, Lee Spring, Rupert Stanley and John Swan. Material taken with them includes x-ray equipment, books for the FAU, a general kit of drugs, individual drug kits (complete from sulfasuxidine for dysentery to aspirins), uniforms and personal effects. If nothing is heard from them for a week or so, it will be taken for granted that their boat cleared the harbor and that AT LAST CO's are on their way to China. Selections for the Third China Unit will be made early next week by the AFSC Personnel Committee after Nelson Fuson's recommendations have been studied.

FAU BENEFIT Campton QPS and "Sea Water" Unit as Massachusetts General Hospital present a concert and varied entertainment at Peabody Playhouse, Boston, 8:00 P.M., June 19th. Proceeds go directly toward purchase of supplies for Friends Ambulance Unit in China.

QPS # 101 Selections for the Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Project will be announced within the next few days. The unit's headquarters, 4035 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, had the CPS office staff as "guests" Monday night. Guest crew was turned loose on second floor scrubbing woodwork, washing windows, etc. Four recent arrivals from Coleville found it difficult to concentrate on project...couldn't adjust to presence of comely females on crew.

The four story structure, rented furnished, will house up to 25 researchers; Selective Service has allowed the unit to bring in overhead, thus members of the unit will not be taken from their studies for cooking, laundry, etc.

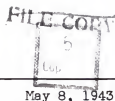
Orrio Miller, M. R. Ziglor, Paul Furnas, Paul French met at the house June 17th and set up plans for living arrangements....guest meals will be 25¢, 25¢ & 50¢, for one night's lodging, 50¢. This fee will charged CPS men visiting as well as any other guests. Visiting the unit will be definitely limited....the house being set up in no sense to be a CPS hospitality center. It is felt the men are there to do "significant" work and a steady stream of visitors would be a considerable disruption to study.

John Bender of the unit is spending most of his time in archives of University of Pennsylvania and Bryn Mawr working up a bibliography of materials published by the various relief agencies who have served in the foreign field. Bender's work will be used at the study unit at Goshen College. Carlton Mabee (Thursday it was decided to call him "Coordinating Secretary of Research") is compiling a similar work for other divisions of the unit.

HOSPITALS The Philadelphia State Hospital unit is to be expanded gradually to a 100. San Dimas men are to fill ten additional places at Middletown. Coleville men are gradually filling up the Concord Hospital unit. Huston Westover reports from his visits to Cleveland and Warren that Cleveland still has difficulties with the hospital administration but is determined to resolve the various personality conflicts. Warren men decided to institute weekly meetings for quiet worship, seem to be quite satisfied with situation there.

AMES Upon further investigation it seems unlikely this project will be expanded beyond the present number of thirty....this largely because winter work needs are not sufficient to require more than this figure. AFSC-CPS has indicated to NSBRO that considerable more men have shown interest in experimental farms and it is hoped that another unit will be assigned the Quakers. Arthur Gamble reports that the unit is divided; 11 men being stationed in northern Iowa near Britt, the remainder in relocated CCC barracks at the farm two miles south of the college. PR is exceptionally good. Byron Thomas, director, has considerable responsibility in coordinating project in addition to his AFSC duties.

22#



May 8, 1943

CHELTHENHAM VICISSITUDES

The Board of Managers, meeting in the absence of their President, about the middle of April issued an order that segregation of white and negro employees be abolished. The President of the Board resigned in protest against this decision and the matter was referred to the Governor of Maryland. Recently the Grand Jury of Baltimore issued a recommendation that the C.P.S. unit and six colored men be dismissed. It is generally felt that this represents the conservative element in Baltimore. The most recent resolution of the Board of Managers indicates that the Cheltenham staff will gradually become all colored.

Most encouraging development of late has been the new interest on the part of Baltimore Friends in what the C.P.S. men are trying to do for the boys at Cheltenham. Harold Passmore, teacher at the Baltimore Friends School, has spent several days at the school discussing the situation with the superintendent and the C.P.S. unit. He is concerned that outsiders recognize that the C.P.S. men have tried to move with caution and understanding in working toward improved conditions.

Glenn Ogden of Powellsville and Neal Staley of Gorham have recently been transferred to Cheltenham to serve as cottage masters. Wilson Head, assistant director of the Cheltenham C.P.S. unit, has been chosen for the first group to go to China. Joseph Franklin is his successor as assistant director.

HARVARD FATIGUE LABORATORY GOES TO CAMPTON

Forty men at Campton will soon start in on a prescribed diet while continuing the regular job. The purpose of the experiment is described by Dr. Forbes of the Laboratory as follows:

"The requirements of Vitamin C and of Protein in working men -- This project is intended to provide information concerning the nutritional requirements of normal men living under normal conditions and daily doing hard physical work outdoors. It is further intended to attempt to ascertain optimal rather than minimal requirements. Too many of the standard studies of nutrition have been made upon sedentary subjects, often in hospitals or institutions, and the judgment of the adequacy of diet has depended on finding pathological changes. With the technique developed in the Fatigue Laboratory over the last few years for the determination of physical fitness, we feel that this criterion, added to the usual medical examination and chemical assay, will provide a more delicate test which will give the lower range of the optimal values rather than the minimal values. Furthermore, the study will be made upon normal men who are working hard, and thus the results will be applicable to unusually active men such as soldiers. The general significance of this study with relation to the Armed Forces and to the civilian population is obvious."

SPECIAL SERVICE ASSIGNMENTS

(a) Smoke Jumper Selections: Richard Rehfeldt (Big Flats), Bryn Hammarstrom, Howard Jernigan, Harry Burks (Buck Creek), Milton Lamm, Phillip Stanley, Charles Stucker, Norman Kriebel, David Flaccus, Herbert Crocker (Coleville), Tedford Lewis, William Wallace (Chilao), Charles Hudson, William Laughlin, Sheldon Mills, (Elkton), Arthur Geisler, Oliver Petty, Jeremias Hofer (San Dimes), Joseph Osborn (Merom). Alternates: John Ainsworth, Marshall Sutton (Coleville), Charles Lord (Big Flats), George Robinson (Cooperstown), Edward Flaccus and Theodore Kentfield (Campton).

(b) Welfare Island: Stuart Livermore (Big Flats), Howard Goldstein, Wm. Seeman, and Emlen Palmer (Campton), Woodrow Keiser (Powellsville) are the men newly

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#73
B.
Cheltenham
J.L.
J.B.
K.C.

April 12, 1943

WORK OF REAL NATIONAL
IMPORTANCE AT WILLISTON, N.D.

The Merom camp, with the possible exception of a food production unit to stay on the Merom farm, will transfer to North Dakota. This project will be under the F.3.A. It is an irrigation project for river bottom lands along the Missouri River. Dry farming in Williams County has been hard hit since 1929. A Bureau of Reclamation report finished in 1938 indicated a decrease of more than 400,000 acres in the area harvested, 50% decrease in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, 65% of all farms delinquent in tax payment and 15,000 out of a total population of 19,000 supported by direct relief or work relief.

The project involves construction of a pumping plant with 245 cubic feet per second initial capacity and 30 ft. maximum lift of irrigation and drainage ditches, as well as some levelling of land.

In a letter to the President dated July 22, 1942, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said in part, "In spite of the decreasing supplies, the project is now over 80 per cent complete, and a little additional effort at this time will bring the lands into production in the summer of 1943. The work now remaining largely comprises the completion of the main canal, laterals, and pumping plant, which involves principally excavation, land levelling, and installation of materials on hand, so that few strategic materials are required. An application has been submitted to the War Production Board covering the needed materials. The total value is \$19,588 of which approximately 50 per cent is for materials such as cement, construction lumber, and wood poles, which are not considered critical."

The following is quoted from an address by C. H. Willson, Area Director, before the Association of Western State Engineers, Phoenix, Arizona, October 14, 1941:

"In determining the size of new units on irrigation projects, the Department's policy is to establish family-operated farms with emphasis on security for the family. Relatively few farm families ever get rich from farm operations alone, and many more go broke, hence this need for emphasis on the farm size necessary for the security and adequate living of the farm family. Farms set up to date in the Great Plains generally vary from 80 to 160 acres, depending upon the cropping program possible.

"The Government policy for decades has been to create opportunities for the maximum number of farmers on family-operated farms on new irrigation projects. To this end, holdings in excess of the family size unit are utilized. This excess land and the absentee-owned land may be sold to the Government at an appraised price as determined by impartial appraisers. This land is then cleared and levelled to the extent necessary and justified, with the use of modern equipment and under the guidance of experienced engineers. In all cases, the soil and the permissible economic limits to expenditures are the guiding factors in determining the extent of levelling done. The farm distribution system is planned and provided for at the same time."

SPECIAL SERVICE DEVELOPMENTS (a) First China contingent--names of the first 5 to 8 chosen from Friends, Mennonite and Brethren camps will be announced this week.

(b) Friends Puerto Rico unit--the B.S.C. has invited Friends and Mennonites to set up side units in La Plata and Zuluanga, P.R. Rufus King, one of the Brethren group in the Columbia training course, will be over-all director. We will send two or three men down about May 10 to open our work. Details and a call for applications will go out to the camps soon.

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#72

also interested in securing C.P.S. men for testing of materials, technical education and map history. No definite approval, however, has as yet been given by the Department of Commerce.

(c) Status of C.P.S. men - It should be clear that C.P.S. men on these jobs will be on detached service with the government. They will cease to be under the supervision of the A.F.S.C. and, if they are satisfactory workers, will be wanted by the Department of Commerce for the duration.

* * * * *

SMOKE JUMPERS (a) Selection - Because of heavy snow-fall in Montana, there is some possibility that training may not start until May 15th instead of April 15th. All application forms, however, will be forwarded to Washington March 25th, to be forwarded to the Forest Service for final selection.

(b) Status - We have no reason to believe that those C.P.S. men chosen for this work are committed to it for more than this coming fire season. After that they will return to regular camps and be eligible for others forms of service.

* * * * *

HOSPITALS (a) Concord has been granted 25 more men who will probably come from Coloville.

(b) Pennsylvania hospitals will use 225 more men. Some of these men will probably be brought from the West Coast.

* * * * *

FARMING (a) Individual placements on dairy farms - This type of work is fully explained in a memorandum to the camp directors from Paul Furnas dated March 23rd.

(b) Dairy testing - Openings in this field will probably be available in the same counties which are taking C.P.S. men for dairy farms. The counties allocated to the A.F.S.C. are in Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Susquehanna and York), New Jersey (Sussex), Maryland (Montgomery), and Washington (King). As soon as men are needed we will ask the camps for applicants.

(c) Agricultural College Experimental Farms - It is hoped that quite a number of openings will develop along this line especially for men with technical training.

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CRESTVIEW We regret the tardiness in announcing that Bradford Rowland of Coloville and Low Joachim of Campton were selected.

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CHELTERHAM SCHOOL Administrative and racial problems combined with staff shortages and limitations in facilities for dealing with the boys continue to present real difficulties. Mr. Thomas, the superintendent, had hoped to make new living quarters available for both races. Various factors made him decide that it was unwise to carry out these hopes. The C.P.S. unit, almost to a man, and a large group of the colored staff felt that this change of policy was indicative of lack of real determination to make progress toward inter-racial living. Representatives of these two groups, and from the white staff members, met with Mr. Thomas and representatives of the N.S.B. and A.F.S.C. last Monday evening to see whether an open break on the issue could be avoided. It was decided to wait at least until April 10th to try to work out some compromise policy.

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X-100541
#175

March 10, 1943

COAST A.D. The last issue of The Reporter gives some details on this type
 GEODETIC SURVEY of work. This is the only branch of the Department of Commerce,
 so far as we know, which has decided to take C.P.S. men at pres-
 ent. Men in the camps need not apply for this work until further word comes
 from this office, since representatives of the Coast & Geodetic Survey are plan-
 ning on visiting individual camps for interview. They had planned to go to
 Powellsville on March 3rd but put off the trip on account of a snow storm.

Although this work is being made available to men in C.P.S., it
 is not being administered by the A.F.S.C. and is really detached service with
 the government.

* * * * *

DAIRY The only openings in this type of work to date have been in Ill-
 TESTING nois which is selecting men from Merom, in New Jersey which is
 selecting men from Brethren camps in this area and in Pennsylvania
 which is draining men from Mennonite camps in Pennsylvania. We have ordered
 copies of the "Cow Testers Manual" from the U.S. Printing Office and will send
 one to each camp soon. We will notify the camps as soon as additional applica-
 tions are needed.

* * * * *

THE GENERAL Pressure on the Department of Agriculture to supply emergency farm
 FARM SITUATION labor is increasing, and, therefore, pressure is increasing on
 the W.S.B. to make C.P.S. men available for food production. The
 Comptroller-General's decision still stands in the way of men working on private
 farms, since neither the II-C reclassification nor the furlough status is a poss-
 ible solution until men are released from the army on these bases. Moreover,
 both the Dayton Regional Conference and the final session of the Administrative
 Training School at Pendle Hill on March 2nd urged that farm work be done on gov-
 ernment or community projects rather than on private farms. Some progress is be-
 ing made toward opening state agricultural college experimental farms to C.P.S.
 men, but it is hard to foresee results of the increasing farm labor emergency.

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SMOKE-JUMPERS Application blanks for this work have gone out to the camps. Since
 the season lasts only a few months, applications are not being
 taken from special service units.

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CHINA UNIT Negotiations to clear draft, pass-port and financial problems
 continue to move favorably, but we are not yet in a position to
 ask for applications. The exact work to be done cannot be defined until we have
 had an up-to-date report from China as to supplies available over there and jobs
 needing to be done.

* * * * *

LATEST NEWS Immediate steps are being taken toward the selection of personnel
 FLASH to train the unit and site for the training course. Information
 concerning applications will be sent out later this week but final
 selection cannot take place until we have received a cable from John Rich, Asso-
 ciate secretary of the Foreign Service Section who left by clipper for China, Feb-
 ruary 22nd. We do not expect that the men will be in China in less than six
 months.

X-0834.41
#76

American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 42

C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

January 2, 1943

INVESTI- (a) You may have noticed in a recent issue of The Reporter that
GATIONS two C.P.S. men have been working for a trial period of 30 days as
Dairy Testers. This is being followed up by the U.S.S. and the
Dairy Testers Association in Washington. Details of the project will be sent out
as soon as arrangements for expansion are approved. The Association will prob-
ably be able to use about 200 men.

(b) The U.S. Public Health Service and the Bureau of Mines are
working on a proposal to use C.P.S. men to seal the openings of abandoned coal
mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It would involve unskilled labor pri-
marily and some men able to do masonry and construction work. The men would work
in units of 20. This program is a vitally necessary one to preserve water re-
sources from pollution.

* * * * *

HOSPITALS (a) Eleven more men have been selected from Merom for the Cleve-
land State Hospital. There are eleven men (from Coshocton, Merom
and Marietta) already at work in this hospital. We'll list the names when the
unit is filled.

(b) A 25-man unit in Iowa has been assigned to the Mennonites.

(c) 10-man unit in Colorado. The Doctor in charge arranged to
take men from Colorado Springs (M.C.C.)

(d) There is a possibility of 2 units being placed in Utah which
will take men from the Mennonite and Brethren camps in California.

Men considering work in mental hospitals and wishing more information may obtain
a Manual for Mental Hospital Attendants or book lists on Mental Hygiene from Charles
Mitchell in the A.F.S.C. office.

* * * * *

CHELTONHAM Vance Thomas, director of the Cheltenham School, is hoping to get
seven more men for his unit. He is picking the 7 from the men he
and his assistant interviewed and those who applied when the unit was opened.

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GUINEA PIGS The four men from Gorham reporting for detached service at Mass-
achusetts General Hospital for the extension of the salt water ex-
periments are: Wallace Hamilton, Tim Haworth, Robert Ekoland and Paul Johnson.

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PRINCETON Another hurdle! Selective Service wishes to get the opinion of
Governor Lehman on this project before the final approval is given.

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X-08341.1
12

American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.



No. 43

C.P.S. INTER-CAMP NEWS LETTER

January 16, 1943

BELTSVILLE "The Milk of Human Kindness: On October 29, seven dairy cows and two calves arrived from members of the Brethren churches in Southern Ohio and Northern Indiana, and are the property of the Brethren Service Committee. In preparation for the arrival of the cows, the Superintendent of the Refuge gave the camp the use of a number of facilities, and during the evenings and on Saturdays, the campers fenced in a lot, fixed a spring for water, and completely rebuilt the inside of an old barn. 566 man-hours were consumed, 478 of which were overtime hours. Since the arrival of the cows, two Guernsey heifer calves have been born. Mervin Cripe, who spent three years at Purdue University studying Agriculture, is in charge of the dairy.

"The camp has bought two hogs which are to be butchered within the next two weeks. Two feeder hogs have been given to the camp and, after fattening, will be butchered. Plans for a camp farm are now under way with the purpose of making the camp more nearly self-supporting."

* * * * *

BUCK CREEK Buck Creek turned out in full strength last Wednesday night to witness the gayest, most original entertainment program its more talented citizens have been able to evoke from their fertile minds in many a long month. Stanley McNeil began the show with an octogenarian performance that had the spectators in the aisles, and the subsequent entertainers, including the Buck Creek Ramblers, our own hill-billy musicians, ably lived up to the high standard that the comical Stanley had set for them.

William Bacon Evans hasn't let a few years ago either his mind or his body. A camper for several weeks now, William Bacon Evans has demonstrated that he is quite as competent with an axe as any man in camp. Every night our guest shows up after supper, towel in hand, ready to assist the dish crew. Some of the campers find that William Bacon Evans is surprisingly skillful at the boyish game of Indian wrestling.

W.F.W.

* * * * *

COOPERSTOWN We are finding some useful work to do in the town. The Historical Museum lacked the labor to decorate and furnish its basement for a children's museum. Rubert Hulteen did much of the organizing of this work when we volunteered to do it free. This included considerable painting, the construction of ten stools and several tables, some electrical wiring and even the painting of a mural of Iroquois life on the shores of Lake Osego.

We have just discovered that the Bassett hospital here in Cooperstown is having trouble in keeping adequately staffed. Six or seven of us are now giving two or three nights a week in regular hospital attendant work in hopes that eventually some of their regular staff will be released for duty during the

d.m.c.

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COSHOCOTON Dr. E. LeRoy Dakin of the NSERO spent several days in camp last week. He spoke at two camp meetings, talked at the Sunday chapel service, and spent a good deal of time visiting and talking with the men. Many of the men in camp felt his coming was valuable because it provided an opportunity for closer

X-CP 34.1
#72

American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 44

C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

January 16, 1943

PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL The last two places in the 25-man unit at Philadelphia State Hospital have finally been filled. Henry Mueller from Cooperstown and Charles Buckheit from Gorham reported this week.

NEW ENGLAND HOSPITALS A representative from Selective Service and one from NSERO plan to visit the state mental hospital at Concord, N.H. and two state hospitals in Maine next week. These will probably be Friends' units, the men being selected from Big Flats, Campton and Gorham, Cooperstown and Warner.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS We have been fortunate in filling three of the seven places in the expansion of this unit. They are Paul Krup (Coleville), Graham Simcox and Carl Bassler (Merom).

* * * * *

CHOLTENHAM Five men from Friends' camps and two from Brethren were selected by Vance Thomas, superintendent, to join the C.P.S. unit at the Cholttenham School for Boys. Our transferees are: Edward Rapp (Gorham), Ralph Schroeder (Merom), Roland Smith (Buck Creek), William Channell (Big Flats) and Joseph Carter (Pocomoke).

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PRINCETON: Still no details to report.

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PARACHUTISTS The January 1 issue of The Reporter has the most complete information as yet available on the proposal to use C.P.S. men to fight forest fires by parachute. If any wish to send in applications before final approval is given, we will keep a record of them.

* * * * *

FARM FURLOUGH Selective Service has agreed to ask local boards to reclassify C.P.S. men now on farms into Class II-C (or III-C if they have dependents). This will only be done if the man is willing to accept the new classification. If he is not, he will return to camp. The men will be expected to remain on the farms on which they are now located unless there is some justifiable reason for transferring to another and the Farm Placement Bureau of the U.S. Employment Service arranges the transfer. The disposition of the wages will be entirely within the control of each man. Whether more men can be reclassified from C.P.S. to work on essential dairy farms in approved counties is a question still under discussion with Selective Service. It may depend to some extent upon whether the army will release men. There is still less likelihood that men will be reclassified to return to their home localities. This is for obvious reasons of public relations. There is no guarantee that men reclassified to II-C can return to IV-E if need be but it is probable that there will be no question or difficulty in doing so.

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X-UB 341, A1
#79

January 23, 1943

FRIENDS C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

PLEASE POST PROMPTLY

THIS LETTER More and more things of interest and importance to the camp get included with this letter so it seems best to address it to "Assistant Director & Camp." We hope this will eliminate delay due to anyone's absence. The enclosures can then be given to the proper persons promptly. We are still very anxious to get weekly (?) pulse letters from the camp scribe and will send the reminder for inter-camp news to him.

* * * * *

HOSPITALS

Warren, Pa. On Tuesday, January 19th, Dave Swift met Herb Hadley and Ed Sakers from Coshocton and Col. McLean at the State Mental Hospital at Warren, Pennsylvania. After Col. McLean's report it was officially approved and the first contingent will be selected from Coshocton. The buildings are in good condition and the record of 20% of the patients released a year speaks well for their treatment.

Cleveland, Ohio This brief hospital trip included a stop with the unit at Cleveland State Hospital. Sixteen of the unit of thirty have reported. Jobs include lab assistant, disinfecter, mechanic, cook(2), truck driver, ward attendant (10). One man had asked for a general hospital but has now withdrawn his request feeling that there is a bigger job to be done here. The most discouraging work is on the wards where patients are hopelessly old or feeble. A committee of two or three meet weekly with Dr. Lee to discuss problems in job adjustment, etc.

Concord, N.H. On January 21st Win Osborne, director of Big Flats, joined Mr. Imirie of Selective Service on his inspection of the state hospital at Concord, New Hampshire. Upon receipt of Mr. Imirie's report the official approval (or disapproval) will be given by Selective Service.

Other Hospitals Mr. Imirie will go on from Concord to Montpelier, Vermont and Augusta, and Bangor, Maine where we hope Jim Mullin and Don Stevenson will be able to meet him and go over the hospital set-ups.

We are trying to establish the practice of having a hospital unit definitely affiliated with a base camp and drawing practically all its men from that camp.

* * * * *

SECOND SCHOOL FOR ADMIN. TRAINING The following will come to Philadelphia January 30th for a week at Pendle Hill prior to a month in Washington: Oscar Marshburn, director of San Dimas; Elmo Vickers, assistant director at Dalton (San Dimas); John Wyse, director of Coleville; Thomas Potts, director of Nerom, Byron Thomas, assistant director; Winslow Osborne, director of Big Flats; Dick Reuter, assistant director; Don Stevenson, director of Campton; Ed Peacock, assistant director; James Mullin, director of Gorham; Stan Harbison, assistant director; Roger Drury, director of Cooperstown.

* * * * *

X-UB341-A1
#80

February 6, 1943

PLEASE POST PROMPTLY

C.P.S. PARACHUTISTS Enclosed with this News Letter is an article explaining the nature of the work of parachute fire-fighting. An official memorandum will go out to the camps soon explaining the conditions under which men enter into this work.

* * * * *

HOSPITALS

Warren, Pa. Twelve men from Coshocton, one from Coleville (transferred East on account of the illness of his father) and one from Merom (who lived too close to Chicago to be selected for Alexian Brothers) have been selected for this unit.

Concord, N.H. This unit has been approved by Selective Service and the superintendent interviewed men at Big Flats February 5th. One man from Warner and probably several from Cooperstown will also be included.

Brattleboro Vt. This unit has been approved by Selective Service and will be filled jointly by Campton and Gorham.

Presbyterian N.Y.C. Men in this unit are still being confined largely to food service where the hospital administration insists they are needed more than any place else, although other departments in the hospital are practically waging civil war to get some of the C.O.'s assigned to them.

Will existing hospital units be expanded? We still have no definite word as to which hospitals will receive additional units of men or when such additions will be made. It does not seem likely that more men will be assigned to the Presbyterian Hospital. (The false rumor which went out on this was occasioned by Selective Service having records showing that only 21 men were present; accordingly they notified us that 4 more men were due there, whereas actually the unit was already full.) A survey has been made of the labor shortages in hospitals where units are already established.

* * * * *

CHELTERHAM Two recent visits to C.P.S. #62 indicate that these men have stepped into a life-size job beset by institutional draw-backs, inadequate equipment and staff and yet with some real opportunities for testing pacifists' effectiveness. The chief problems obvious to an outsider are:
(1) Administrative - The superintendent, a worker for Negroes' rights for years, has been used to working with irresponsible staff and finds it difficult to delegate responsibility to others. He has instituted discussion meetings with the cottage masters, but there is still a tendency on the part of workers to run to Mr. Thomas with all grievances against other workers. Also some of the staff from the regime previous to Mr. Thomas' resent the rise in percentage of Negro staff members and some of the old emphasis on corporal punishment is evident in the policy of the Discipline Committee, to which all major discipline problems are supposed to be referred. This makes it difficult, at times, for cottage masters to put their own theories of discipline into practice.

(cont'd)

X-012 341.1
#91

No. 47

February 11, 1943.

FRIENDS C.P.S. INTERCAMP NEWS LETTER

PLEASE POST PROMPTLY

BELTSVILLE "In view of the possibility of an increased number of CPS men being assigned to Dairy Herd Improvement Association work on a detached service basis, a group of those interested met on January 26 to discuss the situation. A total of 17 attended and voiced an interest in this type of detached service.

"The group also decided to secure available literature from various state dairy associations regarding procedures, equipment, and qualifications for dairy testers. A general need was felt for more meetings in the very near future, such meetings to be conducted by those who have the necessary experience and training.

"We hope such a move will provide at least a preliminary type of training so that men will be ready to go into this work on very short notice.

"We are slowly becoming aware of some of our potentialities. A rammed earth class has been started with a test form built and a chicken house project in view. The camp F.O.R. group is to present a round-table on "Are We Worth Being Paid," and thought has been given to a number of mock trials aimed toward applied pacifism."

BIG FLATS The Amherst CPS conference's travelling representative, George Snyder, dropped in to tell of a busy two weeks down in Washington with N.S.B.R.O., learning what goes on and how. . . Down in war-mad capitol city nothing constructive can be done quickly, however hard our representatives work and no matter how many detached service men work with N.S.B.R.O. . . In some ways, his picture of N.S.B.R.O. was the clearest and fairest yet presented to us, altho not too hopeful for progress on pay, dependency, detached service or better work within CPS.

w.f.b.

BUCK CREEK Last week the local F.O.R. group went on record as desiring to donate blood to the A.F.S.C. for use by any ambulance or hospital units under its direction. If the A.F.S.C. does not require such donations in its work, then the group intends to contact the Red Cross in the matter.

w.f.w.

CLEVELAND STATE HOSPITAL Living conditions are extremely satisfactory and the food is good in both quality and quantity. Most of the fellows have gotten accustomed to the work and see a great significance in what we are doing. Naturally, we are looking forward to the future when our contribution can be even greater. Occupational Therapy may be an avenue of service for a few men. Recreational Therapy both on "company" time and on our own free time is another possibility. So far, we are taking our time in getting acquainted with the new situation--trying to adjust ourselves before attempting any sweeping reforms or innovations. All of these things will develop naturally once the acute need for manpower is met.

The group seems to be fairly homogenous, although as hours very we are not together as much as at camp. However, our meetings are well attended. Because of living in a different building the married men are not as close as we would wish, but we are hopeful of bringing them and their wives into our general meetings, and possibly soon starting some sort of sociable get-together. In the meantime we always see each other at one or more meals

X-UB 341. A1
#82

FRIENDS C.P.S. CAMP NEWS LETTER

February 20, 1943

PLEASE POST PROMPTLY

HOSPITALS

(a) Middletown State Hospital, Middletown, Conn.

This hospital has been approved by Selective Service for a unit of 30 men. It is being investigated this week by representatives from the Philadelphia office, Gorham and Campton. The unit will be filled from New England and perhaps from Powellsville.

(b) Philadelphia State Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

We have been allowed to send additional men to this unit. They will come in gradually in groups of five until the total is 50. For the time being the new men will live in the same cottage occupied by the veterans although it will mean crowded quarters. Arrangements are being made for a more generous allowance to provide all clothing needs.

(c) Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg, Va.

Ten more men will be sent to this unit, probably from Buck Creek. The ratio of C.P.S. to regular male attendants is already 25 to 5.

* * * * *

FARMING

Selective Service has found that it will be impossible to give

C.P.S. men on farms II-C or III-C classifications. There is some possibility that the problem of disposition of wages can be solved by placing men on farms as in World War I on a regular furlough status. The Comptroller-General's ruling does not seem to apply to money earned on furlough. This solution is very tentative and may well be dropped in favor of another.

* * * * *

WANTED:

GUINEA PIG

We have had a barrage of clippings concerning Dr. Holla's call for a volunteer to test his theory that infantile paralysis is carried

by mice. The matter was referred to Dr. Burgess, who talked it over with a doctor here in Philadelphia who has done a great deal of work with contagious diseases, and is probably the world's greatest expert on measles. He definitely felt that we should not seek a volunteer for this project. He feels that work has not progressed far enough to warrant experimentation on human beings. This is particularly true, in his estimation, because the African Green Monkey is susceptible to the disease and could be used instead. He also states that the preponderance of evidence points away from the fact that mice are carriers of the disease. He believes that the Infantile Paralysis Commission is a group better equipped to carry on research in this field than anyone else.

* * * * *

NOTE OF

INTEREST

The February 11th issue of Time Magazine printed a letter from Leslie Hoath, A.F.S.C. staff member at Casablanca since last spring, describing the bombing of the harbor during the American invasion.

* * * * *

X-45541A1
#43

March 1, 1943

FULL TIME COURSES
OF TRAINING FOR
RECONSTRUCTION

(a) Columbia has decided not to increase enrollment of their school of International Administration until about July 1.

(b) Elmore Jackson, personnel secretary for the A.F.S.C. is at present devoting a large share of his time to the formulation of plans for further courses to train men so that they will be ready for work abroad when the way opens.

Two meetings have clarified what kind of training is needed. The men studying at Columbia had a session Feb. 18 with representatives of the Philadelphia office and emphasized the probable need abroad for two types of personnel: those already technically trained in engineering, agriculture, industrial organization, etc. and those who will serve as junior administrators. In both cases it was felt that the courses to be organized at present should emphasize language study and working adjustment to a given foreign area. It was mentioned that the A.F.S.C. might well emphasize the training of men in those fields where it has had most experience and, therefore, where it might be called on by the government to serve. Two areas suggested were child care and refugee resettlement.

The foreign service section of A.F.S.C. had a meeting on Feb. 22 to review relief experiences of the last 25 years and to plan for training of personnel for the future. As at Columbia, it was emphasized that religious maturity and ability to work for others lovingly and with ingenuity in discouraging circumstances is more important than technical training, but several of those present urged that the A.F.S.C. in its work attain a high enough standard of proficiency that the best trained people would be found to work with it.

* * * * *

REACTION TO WORK
IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL

"Olson said that they were having trouble getting men for mental hospitals. I don't have any trouble in saying that I think fellows would do well to consider them more seriously. I wanted to be in a general hospital, but now that I'm here and can see the work and compare our opportunities and responsibilities with what they would probably be in a general hospital, I'm all for the mental institutions. Recently I wrote a letter which was supposed to be objective and was written in a cheerful mood; the reader wrote back in sympathy with me for being on that 'bastard of a night shift'. The work quite often sounds unpleasant when it actually is interesting and a constant source of kidding and joking on our part as to the unpleasant tasks. The really unpleasant part is where you fail to meet a situation with the greatest benefit to the patient or find yourself a part of a procedure which you can't condone, but find it difficult to avoid. The other night in trying to quiet a patient who was getting noisy, I picked the wrong one of several methods at my disposal to handle the matter and he got so noisy I was left with no alternative but to give him a narcotic sedative. Better judgement would have avoided that. I warn anyone who doesn't want to get fat not to come to a place where you're as well fed as here. I weigh more than ever before in my life, a good 10 pounds more than a year ago, almost all of which I have picked up here!"

* * * * *

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#84

No. 50

March 6, 1943.

FRIENDS C.P.S. INTER-CAMP NEWS LETTER

PLEASE POST PROMPTLY

GLENDORA "Although we had a couple of inches of rain during the summer, it wasn't until January 21 that our nine-months' dry spell was broken. Then the fire season did end at long last. . . and with a deluge! All last year Tanbark got about 14 inches of rain; in the first two days of this four-day storm Tanbark had over 20! We're still repairing damaged roads and such. It is fortunate the ground was so dry. After three weeks of sunshine and some near-freezing weather, another, but small, rain came. Here's hoping next fire season is much shorter.

Our Siberian outpost, Dry Lake, has had a drastic cut in personnel. Operating for its first couple of months of this season with both a trail and a wood-cutting crew, it has only a wood crew of half a dozen left. This changed the personnel of Tanbark and Dalton somewhat, too. Dry Lake, for those who don't know, is at 5,000 feet elevation on the out-skirts of the San Dims Experimental Forest and some 10 miles beyond Tanbark which in turn is at 2700 feet and 8 miles beyond Dalton, 950 feet elevation. Mt. Baldy from its 10,000 feet height watches over all of us. Should I draw a picture?

The newly created Angeles Trail Crew is clearing and repairing trails in a new part of the Angeles National Forest for San Dims. They work several miles from Dalton near the town of Azusa. This is the first time such work has been done by us outside the Experimental Forest part of Angeles.

The new Writing Class hopes to stimulate interest in and appreciation of good writing, and produce something of value for the Rattler. San Dims' first chapel is nearing completion at Dalton."

k.s.

BUCK CREEK "Never before have I seen such intense interest and sincere general enthusiasm for the sayings and doings of any one visitor as I saw displayed last week when Dorothy Detzer, new political contact "man" for the C.O., arrived in Buck Creek.

On the first evening of Dorothy Detzer's visit, she spoke before the Buck Creek Reconstruction Unit (everyone in camp was invited to attend, of course), and she held out a real hope that when the war is over there will be an opportunity for C.P.S. men to participate in reconstruction work. There is a real need for persons who have not participated in the war, she said, to engage in this sort of thing. They are the only ones who have any chance of breaking down the sense of suspicion, the bitterness and the hatred that the vanquished feel for the victor. She related, that night, some of her own experiences in Russia and Austria after the last war, in her capacity mass relief worker with a Friends' unit."

"f.f.w."

POWELLSVILLE "One of the much publicized facts about CFS is the diversity of social, educational, and religious backgrounds of the men who come to camp. The information is well-known that in the whole program there are some 135 affiliations represented, and educations varying from no formal schooling at all to doctors' degrees. Out of a CPS #52 Who's Who survey, completed and mimeographed here last week, come some of the following facts about our 152 campers:

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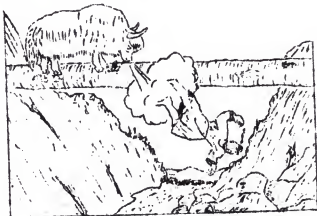
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CALUMET

BUCK CREEK CAMP, MARION, N.C. Vol II, No. 5

Oh! the loveliest of our lamas
Has passed beyond the door
And he'll never wear pyjamas
Any more, any more.
Above a yawning chasm
He tried to pass a yak
But it took a sneezing spasm
And blew him off the track.
So the silent chasm has 'im
And he never will come back.
Oh! the loveliest of our lamas
Has passed beyond the door
And he'll never wear pyjamas
Any more!



It may be that the writers of the Mahabharatta, whoever they may be, and we have little argument to put forth that mortal man wrote this work, were as much concerned about the Lama as we. It seems highly improbable that they could weave such a tangibly intangible—Say! Wait a minute! What do we care about Lamas? This issue of CALUMET is about COMMUNITY COOPERATIVES:—

Drops-- tiny, insignificant drops of water
Talented with traces of solubles,
Evidences of their birth,
Trickling slowly through the leaves and soil
To the granite precipice.

The small formation of an icicle,
Scarcely noticed in its simplicity.
These drops, merging with their brothers,
Hesitate in the frozen, howling winds
Beating upon the precipice.
Fragments of the first drops
Are caught up and whirled away
Into the ether.
More water oozes out
And runs slowly down the icicle,
Approaches and unites
With the remains of the first brave drop.
Together, bigger in size and inertia,
The union reaches the tip and
Suspended for a moment,
Crystallizes.

The stalk lengthens with time.
Drops, with their hidden talents and origin,
Merge into a new creation;
Glittering with splendor in the wind and sunshine,
It is durable.
These welded: vision, talents, cooperation -- is creation.

-- Howard Edgerton

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CALUMET



Vol. II, No. 6

C.P.S. #19, Marion, N. C.

Feb. 10, 1943

CPS MEN WANT COMPENSATION

Petition Calls for Action on Pay

Seeking to obtain recognition of the principle that a laborer is worthy of his hire, a petition urging that the Federal Government compensate CPS men for Work of National Importance is being circulated in all friends' camps.

Declaring that Congress itself had no intention of establishing slave labor for conscientious objectors, the petition cites Public Law 630, which provides that CPS men could be paid at rates not to exceed Army base pay.

The petitions are being sent to Bob Brooks and
(See page 4)

Mitchell Discusses Mental Breakdowns

Most men released from Friends Camps because of mental illness had emotional maladjustments prior to coming to camp, according to Charles Mitchell, psychiatric social worker for the AFSC, who visited camp recently.

About 35 men have been discharged for psychiatric causes and about 60 are
(See page 6)

PACIFIST PLUVIUS

Jupiter Pluvius must be a C.O. Since Jan. 15 when the governmental issue six-day week went into effect, this deity has applied non-violent direct action by weeping copious alligator tears on our 48-hour week during eight out of twenty working days through Saturday.

Rail Crews Get "E" Park Service

"I have the best crew of rail carriers that have worked for me in the past 12 years," C. Dabney Lee, project foreman declared recently. This unusual bouquet was offered by Mr. Lee following the organization of an assembly line technique in carrying rails from the woods to the parkway. Franklin Kelley, bearded savant and severe critic of our machine civilization has been the prime organizer and efficiency expert in this enterprise.

With a crew of ten men under Lennie Sumner turning out an average of 500 rails a day and Kelley's chain throwing them on
(See page 6)

Buck Creek Poll Shows 79% for Pay

Voting 103 to 14 in favor of compensation for work performed in CPS, Buck Creek campers, in a recent poll, blasted the idea that CPS men are anxious to work for nothing.

Thirty-three out of 42 Friends interviewed stated they would accept pay. Of the 130 men questioned, 8 were either undecided or non-committal while three voted for maintenance only; one favored disability compensation only, while one would favor pay for more significant work.

Of the 79.2% favoring compensation, 71 campers desired pay under the present set-up, while 29 stated that they favored remuneration under either a government or church camp.
(See page 3)

C.O.'s Offer Blood; Hit Red Cross Policy

The R.O.R. group here recently agreed to inquire whether the AFSC could and would accept blood donations from local campers for use by Friend's ambulance units.

Some members suggested blood donations to the American Red Cross, which a
(See page 5)

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CALUMET

S-A-L-U-D-O-S

A-M-I-G-O-S

People North are saying, "Down, neighbors all."

But people South are asking, "Why now, Stranger?"

We are ~~of~~ Americans All.

So let's call each other, American,

Yes, a GOOD neighbor

Is truly an answer to our problems today!

Salvadorans and Ecuadorians,

Argentines, Chileans, Cubans or Mexicans,

Unistams*, Brasilians, or Costa Ricans;

Guatemalans, Venezuelans or Uruguayans,

Columbians, Panamanians, or Paraguayans,

Haitians, Dominicans, or Hondurans;

Bolivians, Nicaraguans, or Peruvians.

And any of the islands of the Caribbean!

Americans All !

But what is greater, these ^{of} people of the world--

In a world of neighbors--

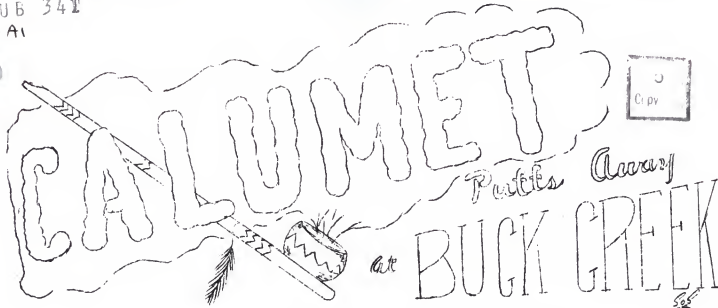
Could be GOOD NEIGHBORS ALL.

*Citizens of U.S.A.

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BUCK CREEK IN RETROSPECT

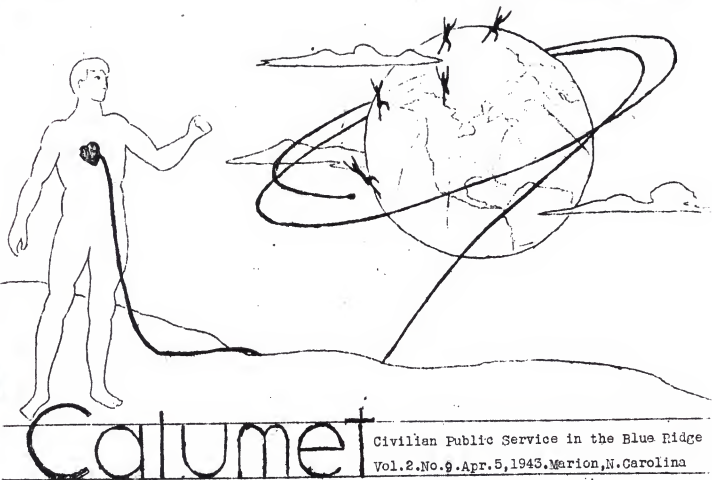
It has been but a few days since I left Buck Creek, that I find it difficult to evaluate clearly my C.P.S. experience. Feelings and emotions have a way of lingering long after one's physical separation from a past experience. Therefore, to guard against a halo of sentimentalism, I shall turn my thoughts in a general way to C.P.S. rather than Buck Creek.

Perhaps the best way to crystallize my present views is to talk pragmatically about some of the forces which seem to be at work within the framework of C.P.S.; especially those forces which move us unconsciously in our routine of daily working and living, yet the outcome of which over a period of time must determine the justification of the whole program.

Most persons of my age have a strong tendency to be overly idealistic, often visionary, in their social horizon. Certainly a healthy optimism is good, and much needed for personal bolstering in times like these, but at the same time must we not let our idealism run away with us. Those of us who seek a better way of life in a warring world need to be realistic as never before in our optimism, and cultivate a vision which will serve to sustain us beyond the shortsightedness of the average person. Just how far some of us are developing in this direction would be hazardous to estimate. The frustration felt by men in the camps has reached such a high water mark in recent months as to make the whole picture of individual as well as group growth, quite blurred. Nevertheless, it is in the midst of this frustration that I see growing pains, and believe we are growing. It would be unnatural and unhealthy in our present system of capitalistic society with its social-economic strife in life, never to bump up against situations which have frustration as an end result. Consequently, how much we benefit from our present predicament depends in large measure on just how bravely we face our problems, and whether we let our frustration submerge us, or rise above it and turn it to use by enriching our life-consciousness through it.

Very frankly, my sixteen months spent at Buck Creek have done a thorough job of shattering my idealistic and visionary ideas; though I hasten to add that this personal change has not affected my strong "righteous" views of C.P.S. I still have faith

X-UB 341-A1
#91



Civilian Public Service in the Blue Ridge
Vol. 2, No. 9, Apr. 5, 1943, Marion, N. Carolina

This issue is one, planned and written by members of the reconstruction group.

It attempts to give meaning to the word reconstruction, a word that has many meanings in today's war society.

It is hoped that the readers may find in this Calumet a new light; something different from the idea of using food as a weapon, or from the idea of the material, economic, and political rebuilding of cities and rural areas in conquered countries; going even further than the fine, traditional Quaker idea of giving food and love because of one's belief in humanity.

The first article tells of the studies the reconstruction group is making and

the reasons why. The articles following reveal the nature of the thinking of 7 men in the group, their far ideals as well as small personal reasons for wanting to do reconstruction work.

Within these articles one should find the new meaning.

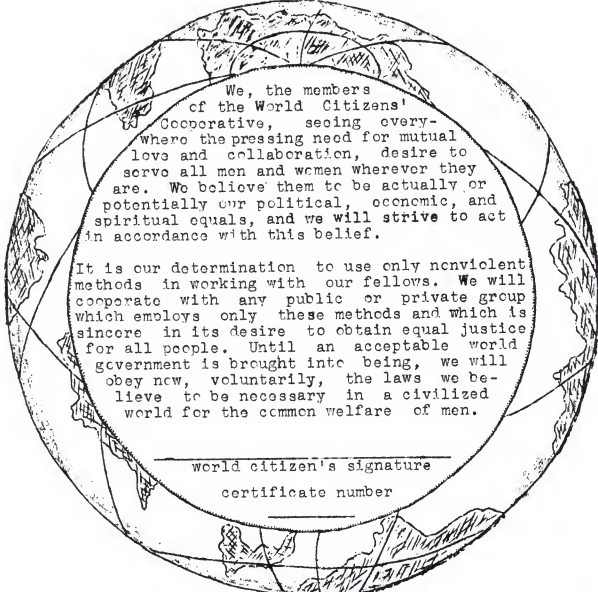
Articles are anonymous for three reasons; the editors thought it would be a fitting symbol of any of the activities in reconstruction in which the group might participate, they wanted a frank expression, and they wanted to see what an anonymous Calumet would look like. Address any correspondence about this issue to the Reconstruction Group, Buck Creek Camp, Marion, N.C.

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C A L U M E T

Volume 2 Number 10 April 24, 1943 Marion, N.C.



We, the members
of the World Citizens'
Cooperative, seeing every-
where the pressing need for mutual
love and collaboration, desire to
serve all men and women wherever they
are. We believe them to be actually or
potentially our political, economic, and
spiritual equals, and we will strive to act
in accordance with this belief.

It is our determination to use only nonviolent
methods in working with our fellows. We will
cooperate with any public or private group
which employs only these methods and which is
sincere in its desire to obtain equal justice
for all people. Until an acceptable world
government is brought into being, we will
obey now, voluntarily, the laws we be-
lieve to be necessary in a civilized
world for the common welfare of men.

world citizen's signature

certificate number

X-UB 341
#993

"... Gitchie Manito, the mighty
Smoked the calumet, the Peace-Pipe
As a signal to the nations."

CALUMET



Volume II, Number 11 C.P.S. #19, Marion, N.C.

May 3, 1943

'GOODBYE, BUCK CREEK!' CPS 19 Moves to Gatlinburg, Tenn.

Buck Creek Camp, Civilian Public Service Camp 19, will shortly be no more. The camp personnel is moving by groups into an abandoned CCC Camp, Camp Morgan, at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, where Selective Service believes there is a greater need for fire protection.

At this writing, forty-three Buck Creek men have already gone to Gatlinburg, and the dorms look somewhat deserted as a result.

Men will work building and maintaining fire trails in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which is the greatest mountain uplift east of the Dakotas and in normal times is visited annually by almost one million people. It contains 600 square miles of virgin forest, 600 linear miles of hiking trails and trout streams, and mountain peaks a mile high.

During the peak of the fire danger, some of the men will be stationed at small "spike" camps for greater economy and mobility in fire suppression. One of these camps will be Smokemont Camp, a former CCC unit.

By and large, this new CPS camp in the Sugarlands has better facilities for recreation than Buck Creek, better equipment for the work project, and more room for our community needs generally.

Buck Creek Camp seems to be one of the few exceptions to the general westward migration of CPS units, although what may be in store for us after moving to Gatlinburg is still not definitely known. S. McN.

FIRE DANGER HIGH AS CAMP LEAVES

Asked what he thought might be expected from the forest fire situation after Buck Creek Camp is moved, Ranger Smith of the National Park Service commented, "We can expect plenty of trouble."

"I think it is very unfortunate that the camp is being moved at this time," he added. "The boys have been doing a fine job of fire protection."

Because of the present war conditions and lack of manpower, the NPS has found

(Continued on page 4)

3 Join CPS 'Paratroops'

Selected for detached service with the CPS smoke-jumpers, Buck Creek's Bryn Hamnerstrom, Harry Burks, and Paul Jernigan will report May 17 at Lake Seeley, Montana.

Sixty CPS men, twenty from the camps of each sponsoring agency, form this year's group of parachute fire fighters. After training, the men will be divided among at least three spike camps near airfields serving an area which may include parts of Idaho, Oregon, and Wash-

(Continued on page 6)

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"... Gitchie Manito, the mighty
Smoked the calumet, the Peace-Pipe
As a signal to the nations." * * *

CALUMET

Vol. II, No. 12 C.P.S. #104, GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE July 10, 1943

Weather Bureau to Open Project

New World is People's Job, Says Stinness

CPS No. 108 was visited by the internationally famous German economist, Dr. Edmund Stinness, who is now professor of postwar planning at Haverford College, recently. Dr. Stinness is widely traveled and has talked personally with such leaders as Gandhi, Nehru, Gen. and Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek, and others.

On the first night of his visit, Dr. Stinness spoke on the social phases of the postwar world and stressed the importance of postwar planning. He pointed out the need for Christian plans to be used in the postwar period. Dr. Stinness also pointed out an important fallacy in the frequently expressed idea regarding "reeducating the Germans." He said that if we followed our democratic tradition, our course should be only supplementing the older liberal teachers who will still be in Germany, and not blotting the idea of materialism into them by setting up a non-German educational system. One of Dr. Stinness' main points was that it is "we the people" who must frame the postwar policy of America. All of us, soldiers, c.o.'s, civilians, have a responsibility in helping to better the shape of things to come. He suggested that thousands of young people should

On June 19 and 20, Mr. Stripling of the Department of Commerce gave us the first and only information we have had about the new camp to be sponsored by the Weather Bureau. Mr. Stripling came hoping to fill a quota of 25 transfers from this camp and left after being bombarded with questions by 38 or more interested men.

The project will consist of plotting upon maps of the entire northern hemisphere all available weather data collected on one certain date. The finished synoptic maps will be reduced in size and published in booklets of one month each. This will make readily available the day by day weather conditions of the past 30 years. From this past weather information can be determined the periodic weather cycles which will be used making long-range forecasts (many days and even weeks in the future).

The camp will occupy the brick buildings and other facilities which one housed a meteorological station which specialized in captive and free balloon soundings, a technique now outdated by the airplane weather reports. Mt. Weather is situated in Virginia, about 58 miles from Washington, D. C. The camp director, maintenance men and work supervisors will be selected from the 100 men approved by Selective Service to occupy Mt. Weather. One project supervisor in the employ of the government and two watchmen will complete the staff.

(Continued on p. 6)

(Continued on p. 6)

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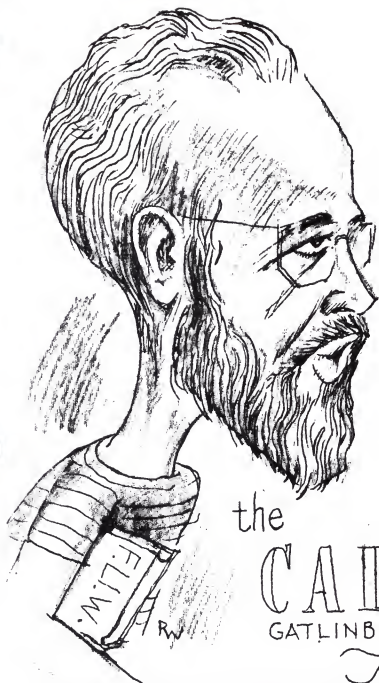
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CALUMET

GATLINBURG • TENNESSEE

Vol. II, no. 13

HOUSE OF
MOUNTAINEER
JIM CARR

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CALUMET

GATLINBURG · TENNESSEE
VOL. II · NO. 14

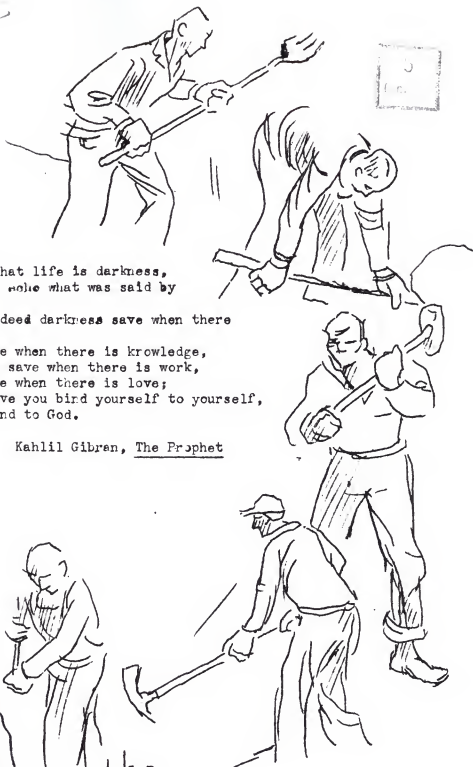
The latest of the innumerable honors to grace the fair name of Our Favorite Beard (Arthur Little, for the edification of the uninitiated) is election to the newly created post of camp educational secretary. The creation of that position has been of great interest to many here, and since it has been filled, the general atmosphere seems to be one of curious expectancy. We all have been sitting back, arms folded, waiting to see just how Art proposes to go about educating us, almost daring him to try. Meanwhile Arthur has been vigorously decrying all this--promising that he will attempt nothing rash until he returns from the Friends' Educational Secretaries' School, an affair which is likely to start soon and last three weeks. The implication might be, knowing Arthur's tendency to disbelieve in anything that an unhealthy number of people believe in, that after that the sky's the limit.

In the meantime, he is devoting his energies to working with existing educational, recreational and religious planning committees (for his duties embrace all

(Continued on p. 6)

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You have been told also that life is darkness,
And in your weariness you note what was said by
the weary.

And I say that life is indeed darkness save when there
is urge,

And all urge is blind save when there is knowledge,

And all knowledge is vain save when there is work,

And all work is empty save when there is love;

And when you work with love you bind yourself to yourself,
and to one another and to God.

Kahlil Gibran, The Prophet



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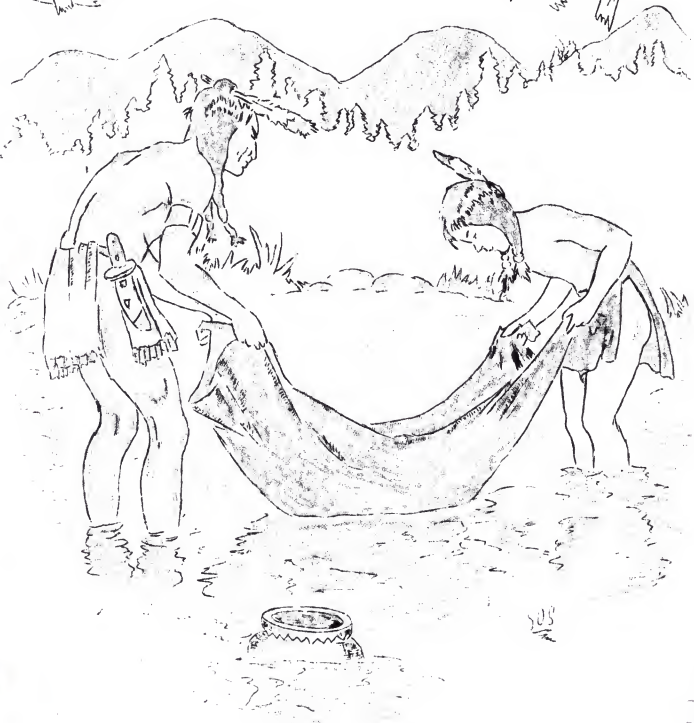
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SEASONS GREETINGS

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THE MICHIGAN REPORTER

FOR

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Published by the Michigan Council for Conscientious Objectors, 23 East Adams, Detroit 26, Michigan



December 1, 1944

COUNCIL ELECTS NEW OFFICER. At its meeting on November 10 the Michigan Council for Conscientious Objectors elected officers for the coming year. The nominating committee urged that all present officers continue with the exception of the vice-presidency which was vacant because of the removal of Perry Gilfillan, Rector of St. Philip and St. Stephen Episcopal Church, to Waterloo, Iowa. Frank Raber, minister of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ was elected to the vice-chairmanship. Mr. Raber has been active in the Council since its formation and has maintained close contact with the Mennonite unit at Ypsilanti. The following officers, therefore, will serve:

Chairman: Carl Soule, 4845 Horger, Dearborn, Michigan

Vice Chairman: Frank Raber, 15559 Curtis, Detroit 19.

Secretary: Marie Hazeltine, 18501 Albany, Detroit 12.

Treasurer: Mrs. C. W. Wright, 15492 Woodingham Drive, Detroit 21.

Recently the two sons of Mrs. Wright were inducted into Civilian Public Service at Big Flats, New York.

MICHIGAN REPORTER ON NEW SCHEDULE. Hereafter the Michigan Reporter will be issued every other month instead of every month. The reasons for this new pattern of publication is (1) the Council does not have sufficient funds to maintain the monthly schedule, and (2) it will be possible for us to keep friends informed of news and developments in the field by less frequent mailings.

If you believe that the Reporter is of value to you or to the cause of conscientious objection to war, we shall be glad to receive a contribution of any size. It should be forwarded to Mrs. C. W. Wright, whose address is above. Funds for the support of Civilian Public Service should go to the same person.

DETROIT MINISTERS VISIT MILAN PRISON. On November 9 Henry Crane and Shurley Johnson of Central Methodist Church, Detroit, visited the Milan Federal Correctional Institution and were able to have personal conferences with about 18 men. Warden Shuttlesworth was cordial and cooperative.

Milan prison has 115 Jehovah's Witnesses and 38 other conscientious objectors. One of the 38 is Roger Axford, former midwest secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Some of the C.O.'s have been bearing witness to their belief in racial equality, asking that colored and white prisoners may eat together in the dining room. They have also taken the position that even prisoners have certain inalienable rights and have submitted a list of them to the warden.

Corbett Bishop is still there and maintains his hunger-and-work strike. He walked out of Germfask some time ago, was arrested, and is in Milan awaiting trial at Grand Rapids in early December. Ever since his arrest in early September he has been peacefully non-cooperative. He refuses to eat or work. Therefore, he is given a liquid diet through the nose. His position is that the government has no constitutional right to commit men to "work camps", which are neither military nor penal. U. S. A. Heggblom of Detroit is acting as legal advisor for some of the men who have walked out of Germfask.

50,000,000 VOTERS CAN BE WRONG. Despite the record breaking number of ballots cast for Roosevelt and Dewey on November 7, and overwhelming majority of the men in Friends' CPS camps voted for Norman Thomas. The statistics were:

Socialist	582	67%	Prohibition	18	2%
Republican	193	22%	Socialist Labor	17	2%
Democratic	54	6%			

#10/11

THE MICHIGAN REPORTER

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October 1, 1944

JAMES MEAD CONTINUES WORK FOR CPS. James Mead, formerly minister of the First Congregational Church in Pontiac and president of the Michigan Fellowship of Reconciliation, is continuing into the fall and winter the work begun in the summer for the Michigan Council and the American Friends Service Committee. His territory now embraces the five states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. His home address is 1152 Cherry, Winnetka, Illinois, and his office is at 3435 West Van Buren, Chicago.

During the first week of September he visited religious leaders in the Detroit area in behalf of better support of men from their denominations in CPS. "Some of the men from the non-historic peace churches are either severing all denominational connections or are transferring their membership to the Quaker, Brethren, or Mennonite churches," said Mead. "It is necessary that many churches realize the extent to which they are giving no spiritual or financial support to the men who have taken the church's teaching on peace and war very seriously."

"Jim" was able to speak to a general meeting of the Michigan Council on Friday night, September 8. His visit was shortened by a telegram from Chicago, indicating that he was the father of a third daughter.

MENNONITE STATEMENT OF POLICY. Last month we enclosed with the Michigan Reporter a leaflet describing the camps administered by the Mennonite Central Committee during the last three years. This month we follow that leaflet by the Mennonite Statement of Policy. We believe that this small publication deserves careful reading. It is enclosed because it contains a reference to Mennonite history and belief; it interprets that difficult field of relation to government in the administration of C.P.S.; it sets forth the pattern of life which the MCC believes should prevail in CPS. We find the following lines praiseworthy:

"It organizes and administers CPS camps and projects as Christian communities in which fellowship and worship, the preaching of the Gospel, the studying of the Word of God, and earnest Christian living are normal and basic experiences. It holds that the same high standard of Christian living must be expected in CPS as is expected in the home community, church, and family. . . . Once a work assignment has been accepted it should be performed with the highest efficiency and dispatch and with a whole heart. It considers work with the soil and natural resources of the nation to be an important service wholly worthy of acceptance by men in CPS. . . CPS work is valuable to the nation . . . has meaning to the men . . . becomes a testimony for the way of life which they hold to be Christ's way."

DIRECTORY.

Contributions for support of CO's in Civilian Public Service Camps may be sent to Mrs. C. W. Wright, 15492 Woodingham Drive, Detroit 21. Indicate the denomination, if any, through which the money should be channeled. Gifts to the Michigan Council should be sent to the same address. News items or criticisms of the Michigan Reporter should go to Carl Soule, 4845 Horger, Dearborn. Counselling hours have again been resumed every Friday evening, 7 to 9 P.M., at Central Methodist Church, Detroit. Free legal and spiritual service to all enquirers. Addresses of legal counsellors are as follows:

W. H. Adams, chairman, 130 Farrand Park, Highland Park 3, Mich. TO 5-4036
Lawrence McGary, secretary, 5751 Stanton, Detroit 8. TY 4-6215
Royal Thompson, 2210 Pingree, Detroit 6. TY 5-3582
Emmanuel Seidler, 811 Hammond Bldg., Detroit 26. CA 8930
U. S. A. Heggblom, 810 David Stott Bldg., Detroit 26. RA 1826

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THE MICHIGAN REPORTER

FOR

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

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September 1, 1944

CO's ON D-DAY. Unarmed CO medical assistants were dropped with the first wave of paratroopers behind the German lines on D day. A captured German officer gives this report:

"When the thunder of British planes filled the air and down on French soil tumbled hundreds of British paratroopers, I scattered my men where the paratroopers had landed and warned them they must be swift and ruthless, then set off to kill my own personal Englishman. What happened when I found the first Englishman is the reason I say your people are mad. I lifted my revolver and fired at him twice. The two shots missed and the British paratrooper dodged behind a tree. But instead of firing back he cried out in German: "Tell me, Herr Officer, have you fellows any blankets we can borrow?"

"Who are you? What's this nonsense?" I asked.

"I'm a conscientious objector," he said calmly.

"Then, what are you doing here?" I asked.

"Oh, our blankets dropped into a marsh and we've got wounded, including a number of Germans, in a cottage up the road and I'm looking for something to keep them warm. Can you help me?"

"The British truly are mad. But it's a glorious kind of madness just the same."

A correspondent of the London Times describes his encounter with CO paratroopers thus: "In a barn I found a dressing station. I asked an orderly to take a look at the various minor wounds I had received. He went to work with plaster, ointment, and bandages, saying suddenly, 'Of course, I don't approve of all this.' That struck me as extraordinarily prim and I asked for an explanation. He told me he was a CO who had volunteered for work as a parachutist medical orderly."

A DEBT OF HONOR. Back in 1940 the three historic peace churches (Mennonite, Church of the Brethren, and Friend) agreed to administer and financially support the Civilian Public Service Camps for conscientious objectors. They did so partly out of ignorance of the large number outside of their membership who would be CO's, but primarily because they firmly believed that in all churches there were many believers who would subscribe to the doctrine that "God alone is Lord of conscience" and would support that belief by financial contributions.

For four years the peace churches have financially undergirded every man in CPS at a cost of \$30 a month. Up to the present time about 10,000 have gone into CPS. Some have been released; some have gone into detached service; but most are still in normal camps requiring normal support. Last year the peace churches spent about \$500,000 for men outside their groups---170 Presbyterians, 160 Baptists, 100 members of Church of Christ, 75 Lutherans, 145 Congregationalists, 600 Methodists, etc. In Michigan alone last year the debt of honor for the "other churches" was \$25,000. That is the deficit after all contributions are reckoned.

Early in October executive committees in the peace churches will meet to determine what they shall do in 1945. It would not be strange, if they should come to a decision to support only their own men and allow the government to take over total responsibility for the others. Many of us would distinctly prefer to see as many camps as possible under as much church administration as possible.

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THE MICHIGAN REPORTER

FOR

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August 1, 1944

MOB ACTION IN THE UPPER PENINSULA. That Detroit and urban centers have no monopoly on the spirit of mob action is indicated by the following description of a Sunday visit to the town of Newberry by fifteen men from Germfask: "Each Sunday a truck is used to take a group of men for a swim in the afternoon and to some town for a show in the evening. On July 2 the truck and fifteen men went to Newberry late in the afternoon. The men ate at various restaurants and strolled about waiting for the local theatre to open at 7.00. Several men were warned to get out of town and one fellow, reading in the truck, was set upon by a drunken civilian and a coast-guardsmen and sent on his way out of town. Four others entered a tavern and within a few minutes were surrounded by a half dozen alcoholic lumberjacks. They left as ordered and received several boots at the door. They started for the main street to round up the rest, but the ringleaders forced them to get in their truck on a side street. A growing mob gathered outside the truck and some of the more aggressive drunks challenged the men to fight, calling them 'yellow so and sos', 'Nazi sympathizers', etc.

"The men tried to ignore the mob, but a number kept yelling and asking why we were afraid to fight. We invited three or four of the leaders in the truck and tried to talk to them. But they were quite drunk and emotional and about all the talking did was stave off any violence. One of the lumbermen agreed to go with one of the CO's to round up the rest of the men and the truck driver. About 100 people had gathered by now and while those on the periphery might have listened, the dozen or more in the front kept pulling the legs of the CO who was trying to talk to them, shaking their fists and shouting obscenities in his face. There were calls for a lynching and the situation was about to get out of hand when the other CO returned with several campers and the truck driver. They crawled in the truck with a few kicks and punches from the crowd and the truck pulled away.

"A few blocks out of the center of town a State Police car pulled up, since one of the men had reported the trouble. With the police car trailing we went back through the center of town, picked up the rest of the men, and returned to Germfask.

"On Thursday a State Police car came to camp and an officer related this story to Mr. Nelson, the director: 'Several CO's were noisily drinking in the tavern and started making fun of the uniform of a coast guardsman. A fight started and the CO's were driven out.' The officer was not interested in our version of the incident, asserted that all CO's were draft dodgers and should be given five years in prison, and that if we went back to Newberry the police would not be around.

"Two of the four of us rounded up in the truck are former University of Michigan teaching fellows and are concerned about the state of opinion in a state which we considered quite liberal. Conditions in the upper peninsula are understandable. Life is dull, economic insecurity is anticipated as soon as the war ends, and as the casualty lists mount CO baiting is an appealing outlet."

These remarks might be made: (1) The account impresses one by its objectivity and calm appraisal. (2) It sounds like an anti-Jewish incident in Nuremberg with the police definitely partial. (3) Better relations with the citizens of Newberry might be established by trips to the churches thereof on Sunday mornings. (4) People who are concerned are advised to write to the mayor or Newberry, Governor Kelley, or the head of the state police at Lansing.

GOODWILL FROM YPSILANTI. The CO's at the Ypsilanti State Hospital recently took up an offering for the Michigan Reporter totaling \$5.72 and sent it with the words: "We enjoy each issue and think you are doing a fine piece of work."

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July 1, 1944

GOVERNMENT CAMP AT GERMFASK, MICHIGAN. In May 38 men from Mancos, Colorado, and Lapine, Oregon, were transferred to the Seney Wildlife Refuge in the upper peninsula to set up CPS unit 135, near Germfask. Thus was established the third government camp in the country.

At Germfask there are the usual CCC barracks arranged in a circle. Behind the camp is the Manistique River. The men will continue the construction of dams and shallow lakes, begun by the CCC men, intended to provide nesting, resting and feeding places for migratory fowl. The camp manager is Chester Osborne, Mennonite minister and CO. A doctor is 35 miles away. The camp paper is called "Germfask GI".

Early in June, after a bundle of Michigan Reporters had gone to Germfask, the following comment was received by the editor: "Several copies of the Reporter arrived here in the Government CPS camp and I have read it with interest and admiration. The boys marvelled at the praise given the Wellston fellows by the lady who originated the fourth line ("If I were a single girl, I would surely go there to find a husband."). A severe attack of envy might be allayed by a similar treatment for the lovelorn exiles in the north woods of the upper peninsula here."

It should be noted by prospective candidates for CPS that at their May meeting the directors of NSERO decided on a new policy of assigning to government camps all those assignees who do not specifically ask for church camps. Previously, all those who did not check the "government camp" square on their questionnaires were assigned to church camps.

A TRUE STORY. A CO, whose home is in Detroit, was on his way back to camp from a furlough. The bus was crowded. All were weary with heat and fatigue. Two soldiers boarded the bus, one drunken and one sober. The drunk pushed his way down the aisle without regard to human rights. But the CO stood firm in his place.

"What the hell's the matter with you?" asked the drunk. "I suppose you are one of those damned yellow CO's!"

The CO took off his glasses, put them in his pocket, and said, "You are right. I am a CO. But I am not yellow." And---he slapped the soldier across the mouth.

"He deserved it," said the sober soldier and turned his smitten buddy around the other way.

An officer, sitting in the bus, came to the CO, said that he was interested, and asked questions concerning his service and belief. Shortly afterward a private came and said, "Do you know who that fellow you just talked to was? He is in the Army Intelligence Service!"

Nothing came of the incident. However, the CO was worried lest he had done the wrong thing. He wrote his father, asking his opinion concerning his action. His father, one famous for his good counsel, replied: (1) You did a thing which is not accepted pacifist procedure! (2) As a demonstration to yourself and others that you had nerve and courage, it was excellent. Cowardice in the face of evil is worse than the use of violence. (3) If anyone says that you are not a consistent or sincere CO because you slapped a soldier, you may reply: If I had used military methods, I would have reacted to the insult by going home, taking down from the shelf five or more bombs stored up for such an emergency, hurled them at the bus, and destroyed the soldier, all the other occupants, and possibly myself in the general explosion.

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THE MICHIGAN REPORTER

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June 1, 1944



SEE WELLSTON FIRST! The wife of a C. O. in Wellston recently paid a visit to her husband, talked with some of the campers, and came back home to say: "The men at Wellston have everything. . . The records and books are superb. . . If I were a single girl, I would surely go there to find a husband. . . I never met such fine fellows. They come in bunches!" It would be commendable, as the summer comes on and transportation becomes easier, for youth groups in churches in northern Michigan to visit Wellston and participate in recreational programs there. Write Graham Hodges, director, of your intention.

Another visitor to Wellston was William Bishop of Detroit. His comments concerning his visit were: "Precious was my opportunity to visit Wellston Camp two times in the last month, for our Savior said: 'When saw ye me imprisoned and visited me not?' Visitors are given a lovely reception regardless of creed, invited to eat with the boys, shown the department of forestry, shops, library, etc. On the second trip friends went along to play the piano. We broke the bread of life and sang the songs of Zion, especially rejoicing in the martyrs of yesteryear and today in loving even our enemies. A more loving, precious, intelligent, and blessed group of young men I've never met."

GIFTS TO MICHIGAN COUNCIL ARE TAX EXEMPT. Gifts for the support of CPS, given through church boards, have been tax exempt for some time. During May word was received from Washington to the effect that the Michigan Council for C. O.'s is organized and operated "exclusively for charitable purposes" and therefore "contributions made are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable net income. . . The collector of internal revenue for your district is being advised of this action." The Council needs contributions for mailing and printing expenses, help for men who need special legal aid, etc. There are no paid officials and contributions are carefully handled by Mrs. C. W. Wright, 15492 Woodingham Drive, Detroit 21, Michigan.

Of course, the need for gifts for the support of CPS is the greater and Mrs. Wright forwards to denominational headquarters all money so marked. We are glad for individuals or groups to forward their gifts to such addresses as these:
Baptist: John Thomas, Baptist Home Mission Society, 212 5th Ave., N. Y. C.
Congregational: Mrs. R. G. Whiting, 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.
Episcopal: Rev. C. L. Willard, 53 Wall St., New Haven 11, Connecticut.
Evangelical: R. M. Veh, 3rd and Reilly Sts., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Lutheran: C. F. Koch, 39 E. 35th St., New York City.
Methodist: C. F. Boas, 740 Rush St., Chicago 11, Illinois.
Presbyterian: W. B. Pugh, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

We are glad to note that denominational boards are publishing leaflets concerning their C. O.'s and expressing concern over the un-met deficit of their groups. Albert W. Palmer speaks of the "un-met responsibility of \$24,000" of the Congregational Christian group. Baptist leaders admit a total claim of \$22,000 upon their church. James Crain refers to the need of \$500 a month for the support of Disciples of Christ in CPS. Charles Boas refers to the need of Methodists to reimburse the peace churches to the extent of \$142,000 for past expenses and \$118,000 for the present calendar year. Regular giving is best. Forward contributions monthly. If in doubt, send your funds to Mrs. Wright.

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THE MICHIGAN REPORTER

FOR

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

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April 1, 1944



C. P. S. SUPER NETS \$280. Responding to an appeal for better support of Civilian Public Service camps 100 persons gathered at Mount Olivet Church in Dearborn on February 18. They ate a supper of soup, crackers, and cornbread, heard Dr. Henry Crane of Central Methodist Church defend the pacifist position, and contributed an average of \$5 per couple to the support of C. P. S. Many of those present were not pacifists, but were interested in the rights and the position of the CO. Howard TenBrink represented Wellston Camp.

HOW MANY CO's ARE THERE IN THE ARMY? There are two kind of CO's: (1) Those who are opposed to all forms of military service and receive (we hope!) IV-E classification, entitling them to go to CPS camp, and (2) those who are only opposed to combatant service and are willing to do medical work, etc. in the armed forces as I-A-O. There are about 6,000 CO's in CPS camps and about 3,000 in prisons, but it is not clear how many I-A-O's there are in the army and navy. On February 17 the War Department said that there were 4,500 I-A-O's, but informed persons believe that the figure may be as high as 50,000. The Seventh Day Adventists take an official I-A-O position and have 10,000 men in service, of whom 8,000 are IAO. The Associated Bible Students report 2,000 IAO's and the Church of the Brethren has some thousands in this classification. IAO soldiers themselves estimate 100,000 or more on the basis of the frequency with which they report they run into other CO's.

INJECTORS AND OBJECTORS. Some CO's are on detached service at the Pennhurst State Training School, Spring City, Pennsylvania, where mentally backward persons are trained. Since the phrase "conscientious objectors" is hard for the inmates, they say "injectors." The name has become common coinage at the School among the staff members. "No harm meant or intended", says the correspondent.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. When CPS camps were first organized the three historic peace churches agreed to be responsible not only for the men from their churches but also for those from other churches, hoping that as time went on other churches would voluntarily assume their relative expense. However, the non-historic peace churches have not borne their proportionate expense and a serious financial situation is developing. The enclosed envelope symbolizes the need and suggest your means of service.

Total cost of Civilian Public Service in 1943	\$1,700,000
Cost for men not from the historic peace churches	700,000
Sum contributed by non-historic peace churches	200,000
<u>The deficit of a half-million dollars was carried by the pacifist churches.</u>	

We have high admiration for the sacrificial and cooperative spirit of the pacifist churches; we are concerned about the giving of other denominations. There are about 550 Methodists in camp and that church bore about 1/3 of its proper responsibility. We commend the Presbyterian Church for recently authorizing the raising of \$25,000 for support of Presbyterian CO's. Not a single non-pacifist church has "paid its bill in full." Looking at the problem from a Michigan point of view, the non-pacifist churches have sent about 150 men to camp, have incurred an obligation of \$18,000, and have contributed about \$8,000.

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THE MICHIGAN REPORTER

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March 15, 1944.

C. P. S. SUPPER NETS \$280. Responding to an appeal for better support of Civilian Public Service camps 100 persons gathered at Mount Olivet Church in Dearborn on February 18. They ate a supper of soup, crackers, and cornbread, heard Dr. Henry Crane of Central Methodist Church defend the pacifist position, and contributed an average of \$5 per couple to the support of C. P. S. Many of those present were not pacifists, but were interested in the rights and the position of the CO. Howard TenBrink represented Wellston Camp.

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THE ATTENDANT



HIS ISSUE:

Symposium — Self Control and Objectivity
Pennhurst Profile
Doctors Are People

VOL. I, No. 1
JUNE, 1944

THE MENTAL HYGIENE MOVEMENT

By George S. Stevenson, M. D.

Dr. Stevenson is medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene was founded by Clifford W. Beers in 1909. This sounds like a very definite statement of a beginning. But all of the humanitarian movements have had a much subtler beginning than that and the mental hygiene movement is no exception.

There was a time in our western European culture when mental illness was interpreted in terms of demonic possession. There seemed to be no other way of explaining the fact that a person with the same bodily form as a loved one, the same tone of voice, the same language and the same knowledge as existed in the past was in spirit quite changed. This could be explained by the idea that a new spirit, a demon, had entered into the body in place of the original spirit and that this was no longer the father, or mother, or brother, or sister, or friend, but a demon in disguise. It is understandable that cruel measures should be employed to give the devil punishment for having done so foul a deed. It is equally understandable that the mentally ill should be avoided and that they should be looked upon with some degree of fear, horror or loathing.

When the time came that this attitude could be sufficiently mollified for curiosity to replace fear and horror, a distinct advance had been made. Today we are apt to think it pretty terrible that the mentally ill could be visited as one now visits the zoo, but we probably had to go through such a stage of dangerous curiosity as a preliminary to scientific study. Through greater familiarity with the mentally ill, Pinel came to understand that the cruel restraints, then the vogue, were unnecessary and he did much to demonstrate the validity of his

viewpoint, but the idea that the mentally ill were not quite on the same level as other human beings prevailed and crusades have been necessary from time to time to overcome that attitude.

In the middle of the last century Dorothea Dix found that the public had not grown to the point of fully utilizing the recommendations of Pinel, and that much neglect as well as downright cruelty and unnecessary restraint still characterized the handling of the mentally ill. Her crusade, too, was ahead of its time.

When it is realized that up to 1900 psychiatry was practically unknown as a specialty of medicine, it will be understood how much ahead of her time she really was. Prior to 1900 there were only about four psychiatric out-patient clinics in the whole country and these were established under other than psychiatric auspices. With the opening of the twentieth century the development of psychiatry appeared in no uncertain terms. Taking the out-patient clinic as an indicator of this progress we have the startling figures that in the first five years of the twentieth century three new clinics appeared and five more in the next half decade. From 1910 to 1915, twenty-three additional clinics were opened and in the next five years sixty-one more.

It is, therefore, evident that Clifford W. Beers came on the scene with a tide that was ready for his contribution. His book *A Mind That Found Itself*, written after several years as a patient in a mental hospital, resulted in the organization of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene in 1908 and the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in 1909. Already several medical schools had conceived of good (for those days) psychiatric departments, and university facilities conceived along the lines of the best hospital practice

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THE ATTENDANT



THIS ISSUE:

Symposium — The Use of Force
Number Ninety-three
Here's How

VOL. I, No. 2
JULY, 1944

ATTENDANT CARE OF ORGANIC MENTAL DISORDERS

By Ruth L. Dingman, R.N.

This is the first of a series of three articles by Miss Dingman. In later issues she will discuss attendant care of functional mental disorders and attendant care of the mentally deficient.

Miss Dingman is the director of Women's Service in Mental Hospitals and of the Attendant Training Program for the American Friends Service Committee. She was formerly supervisor of the Psychiatric Service of the Louisville (Ky.) General Hospital, and Director of Nursing Education at the Hartford (Conn.) Retreat.

Now let us turn to the patient himself and his care.

Symptomatic Care

There is a general deterioration in personal habits of patients with organic disorders. They are untidy and may soil and wet. Under these conditions the care of the skin takes on special importance. Sweet or mineral oil is used if the skin is especially dry. If the patient is confined to bed, the attendant will need to give special attention to the prevention of bedsores and hypostatic pneumonia.

Care of nails must not be overlooked. If the fingernails are allowed to grow long, the patient may injure himself by scratching and picking; if he is resistive or combative, the attendant may be injured.

Through supervision the attendant can teach the patient to care for his mouth and teeth routinely morning and night. This is of especial importance in patients who are dehydrated or who hold saliva and food in their mouths.

In the matter of food the attendant is frequently faced with unpleasant situations. These patients are sometimes messy and unfidy; they hoard food and even may hide it to be soon forgotten and left to putrify. To meet this situation the attendant should try to establish better habits, keeping in mind the likes and dislikes of the patient as well as racial and religious customs.

Refusal to eat is frequently a problem. If all other procedures fail, tube feeding

The organic mental disorders are those in which there is actual structural damage to the brain tissue. Approximately forty-five per cent of the patients in state hospitals fall into this group. In approaching some of the attendant problems in the care of these disorders, let us first consider what qualities we would want to find in the attendant:

He should be healthy—physically, mentally and emotionally. He should be a person with many interests and activities outside his work.

He should know and be able to recognize the characteristics of the various disorders.

He should have patience and self-control, and be ready to recognize unpleasant behavior as a symptom of a condition to be treated rather than just perversity of human nature.

He should be alert in observation and have skill in reporting and recording his observations.

Gentleness, firmness, sympathy and reassurance—these are the most important therapeutic weapons.

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A Publication of The Mental Hygiene Program of Civilian Public Service

Handwritten notes: "Hand", "Gen", "Pro", "Attendant"

THE ATTENDANT



THIS ISSUE:

Symposium — Patients' Leisure Time Activities
Mansfield in Review
Viewpoint

VOL. 1, No. 3
AUGUST, 1944

OPPORTUNITY AND THE ATTENDANT

By Earl D. Bond, M. D.

Medical director of the research institute at Philadelphia's Pennsylvania Hospital and professor of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Bond is a past president and secretary of the American Psychiatric Association. He is psychiatric adviser to The Mental Hygiene Program of Civilian Public Service.

If I were an attendant I would try to learn psychology first-hand from the patients with an occasional glance at my fellow-attendants, the physicians and myself.

I should study delusions in action and try to see in what way they differed from my own prejudices. I should study obstinacy and pig-headedness and compare them to my own firm determination. I should be interested to discover the unreal worlds which patients build to live in, to see what dreams give to people that they can find nowhere else, to see what evil realities patients were getting away from, and then I should wonder how academic retreats and ivory towers might serve the same purpose. I should notice how, in the severe depressions and exhilarations of patients, the reasoning processes were humble slaves of strong emotions, and I should wonder how many votes in the November elections were going to be determined by reasoning about the present national situation. After talking with patients who had delusions of persecution I should consider what to call many of the ideas that groups of people have about "The New Deal" or about "Wall Street."

I should like to study further the relation of aggression to frustration. In some pati-

ents a closed-in space, a locked small room, an abrupt order which admits no argument, a hand on the arm, brings violence and continuing struggle. Undoubtedly many would lose the drive to struggle if they could be set free and yet freedom for them is clearly impossible in our present society, as an attendant can see. Here is where the attendant can see the good results of compromise: the greatest immediate freedom for the patient, as large as possible a space which symbolizes freedom, a request instead of a command, the refraining from laying on of hands.

A patient said of an attendant, "When he says 'come' he is gentlemanly and quiet but somehow or other you know you might as well come." Inasmuch as a patient gives consent to a proper restraint it is no longer restraint but a self-discipline which preserves his self-respect.

I should put a lot of attention on the normal thinking and behavior of patients with mental disease. It is seldom that all of a mind is out of order; some parts can continue to run smoothly and it is up to the attendant to be quick to notice the normal functioning and try to encourage it—in conversation or in games or occupational therapy or work. I should especially notice how sometimes a good personality shines through the clouds of illness.

I should try to understand every symbol which the patient uses, and there are usually thousands of them in the speech of every schizophrenic or depressed or excited patient.

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THE ATTENDANT

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THIS ISSUE:

Symposium — The Use of Force
Fit to Print — "Patients' Friends"
First Requirement

VOL. I, No. 4
SEPTEMBER, 1944

ATTENDANT CARE OF FUNCTIONAL MENTAL DISORDERS

By Ruth L. Dingman, R. N.

Miss Dingman is the director of Women's Service in Mental Hospitals and of the Attendant Training Program for the American Friends Service Committee. She was formerly supervisor of the Psychiatric Service of the Louisville (Ky.) General Hospital, and Director of Nursing Education at the Hartford (Conn.) Retreat.

In the July issue, Miss Dingman discussed the attendant care of organic mental disorders.

The functional (or non-organic) mental disorders are those in which no structural or physiological changes have ever been demonstrated in the brain. These disorders are divided into two groups depending largely upon the extent that the patient's inner experiences upset his external behavior or distort his personality. These are the psychoses (major psychoses) and the psychoneuroses (minor psychoses).

Major Psychoses

This paper will be limited to discussion of the attendant care of the major psychoses which make up a great part of hospital populations. These disorders tend to involve the total personality and often incapacitate the patient for ordinary social life. The two that will be most frequently observed are the manic-depressive psychosis and schizophrenia.

The former is characterized by periods separated by intervals of mental health. These episodes may be characterized either by exuberance of spirits and by an increase of activity and speech (the manic type), or by depression and by reduction of speech and activity (the depressive type).

Schizophrenia, the most common major psychosis, constitutes about fifteen to

twenty per cent of first admissions to public mental hospitals. Because this illness, unless successfully treated early in the disease, becomes a permanent life reaction, about sixty per cent of the total state hospital population consists of schizophrenics. These disorders are characterized, as the name implies, by a splitting of the mind which results in a disorderliness of thinking and feeling. There is a disharmony between what the patient thinks and his emotional expression. A patient may laugh or cry without any apparent reason and it is not uncommon for a patient to laugh when told something sad. Because of inability to gain satisfactions and security in real life these people seek satisfactions in a world of their own.

The reporting of behavior is of utmost importance to the psychiatrist for diagnosis, treatment and evaluation of results. The attendant, through his intimate contact with the patient, has the opportunity to observe closely the slightest variations in behavior. It is therefore important that he have an understanding of these various disorders and the underlying mechanism so as to report his observations intelligently.

Function of Hospital

In the hospital the patient has come to an environment that has been planned to meet his needs. He receives protection from himself and others and there are trained workers and special equipment for his treatment. In fifty per cent of the cases patients suffering from the functional

(Continued on page 7)

THE ATTENDANT



THIS ISSUE:

Symposium — Worker Patients
A Comparison
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VOL. I, No. 5
OCTOBER, 1944

PATIENT RESTRAINT AND ATTENDANT PROTECTION

By Floyd Greenleaf

Illustrated by John Morgan

Overactive and disturbed patients present their attendants with an ever-present problem. Any institutional worker may sometime be called upon to restrain quickly and efficiently a patient whose activities threaten injury to himself or others.

Aware that the proper handling of such situations demands confidence and skill on the part of the attendant, a mental hospital group met for several weeks to experiment and practice on one another. The techniques they developed are presented here in the hope that other attendants will find them useful.

This material will soon be revised and enlarged and made available in handbook form. Readers are urged to test the techniques in their own groups, and to suggest changes and additions.



Almost every attendant will agree that there are times when even the best methods of persuasion and psychology seem to fail and it becomes necessary to handle and restrain disturbed patients by physical means.

Unfortunately, most attendants are untrained or poorly trained in the use of acceptable techniques. Classes in psychiatric nursing often omit completely this aspect of the attendant's job, or brush over it with a few "don'ts" and a hold or two. Consequently, the new attendant is forced to secure his techniques from trial and error experience or from older attendants — methods which do not assure results and may be dangerous.

Attendants may be held accountable by law in cases of injury to patients. Know-

ledge of this fact alone should be sufficient to discourage the use of such dangerous methods as the various choking holds and subduers, suffocation tricks, groin and solar plexus blows, and blows in general.

Several of us recently formed a workshop class in which we attempted to pool our knowledge in this field and to work out methods which would be practical on the wards. We divided our study into three general considerations:

- (1) Patient restraint when only one attendant is present.
- (2) Patient restraint when two or more attendants are present.
- (3) Protection of the attendant in dangerous situations.

In considering holds and releases, we tried to select those which met the following standards:

- (1) Holds should insure control of the patient to such an extent that he is unable to injure himself or others.
- (2) The use of the hold or release should not result in injury to the patient.

A word of caution: Any hold or release may result in injury to the patient if carried to extremes. Before using a hold or release on a patient, experiment and practice the technique on your friends until you know exactly how far you may safely go.

Good psychiatric practice indicates the use of the following techniques only after

(Continued on page 3)

THE ATTENDANT



THIS ISSUE:

Symposium — Handling Deficient Groups
1940 Statistics
To the Editor

VOL. I, No. 6
NOVEMBER, 1944

SOCIALIZING INSTITUTIONALIZED MENTAL DEFECTIVES

by James Lewald, M.D.

For ten years, Dr. Lewald has been superintendent of the District Training School in Laurel, Maryland, caring for institutionalized mental defectives of the District of Columbia. He has served The American Association on Mental Deficiency as vice-president and as a member of its Council. Since 1937, he has been Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Georgetown University.

First and above all, it must be remembered that kindness, yet not overindulgence, is essential in handling mental defectives, that they give the same type of response as they receive, that violence begets violence. With this in mind we can then consider the program as a whole.

A thorough knowledge of our patient is essential. Therefore, a complete study must be made which includes family history, prenatal life, birth, early development, physical condition, history of illnesses, adaptations to the family and others, school record, achievements, work record, record of delinquencies, the individual's own attitude toward his condition, and psychological examinations including tests of manual dexterity.

Since best efforts are made by anyone in good physical health, our program must attempt to develop this in every way including medical, surgical and dental care, a good hygienic regime, good wholesome food and cleanliness in all its phases. It must also set up standards of ethics and morality to develop a good social pattern.

The problem of the public institution for the care and training of mental defectives is increased because of the marked dif-

ferences manifested by the inmates. Most institutions of this type accept almost all types of defectives from the low idiot up to the high-grade moron, both sexes and in many cases both white and colored. Some institutions are fortunate enough to limit the ages on admission to a span of years from six to sixteen, while others must accept commitments from infancy well on into adult life.

It should be remembered that each commitment to a public institution represents not only one more case for care and training but also a problem which the community could not carry except by institutionalization, either because the individual was too great a care or because he was such a marked behavior problem that his own home could no longer cope with him.

The objective of most schools for the feeble-minded is to render the inmate more capable of caring for himself and, if possible, to return him to the community as a part of a family group or as an economic asset to the community.

A most important point in the training procedure should be a sufficient number of sanitary, well ventilated residence units to afford proper classification according to age, sex, mental level, behavior pattern, and where location and custom require it, race. In this manner the inmates may be handled in more or less homogenous groups without untoward influences being

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THE ATTENDANT



THIS ISSUE:

The Attendant in Mental Reeducation
Statistics: Mental Disease
To the Editor

VOL. I, No. 7
DECEMBER, 1944

OBSTACLES TO CARE AND TREATMENT

By Leonard Edelstein

We present here a condensation of a paper read before the thirty-fifth annual meeting of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, held in New York on November ninth. The original paper, uncut, will appear in a future issue of MENTAL HYGIENE.

Mr. Edelstein is program coordinator of The Mental Hygiene Program of Civilian Public Service.

We are far removed from the days of the witch-hunt, the "spirit-obsessed" mind, and panaceas of devils' charms and magic spells. The cries of Shakespeare's witches are mere signposts of an unenlightened age. Yet in some respects the witches might stalk today about their poison-pot and cry in rasping voices, "Double, double toil and trouble; fire burn and cauldron bubble." For this is the sorrow-song of our modern mental institutions. The obstacles which lie in the way of proper and effective care may best be characterized as "Double, double toil and trouble."

Public Indifference

Perhaps the most conspicuous problem we face is public indifference. Mental institutions are too often cloaked by the unenlightened mind in the lurid atmosphere depicted in popular magazines, and by the well-intended but deceiving veil of the institution's exterior — the short-clipped lawns, the clinging ivy on the walls of clean brick buildings. The terms "mental hospital" and "mentally ill" — intended to promote a more wholesome public attitude — too often lend false assurance that high

standards are observed. Fear of criticism and political removal has prompted administrators to conceal the real problems they face — problems for the most part not confined to any particular place or person, but widespread and inherent in our whole system.

Public enthusiasm, properly focused on the defects of our system, can cut deep to the vital controls and bring forth the necessary appropriations with which wages might be boosted, facilities purchased, buildings erected, staffs increased, research encouraged, and the general standards of care and treatment thereby raised.

Developing the attitudes of those "on the outside" would seem to require the diligence and patience of sainthood and the slow evolutionary movement of any sound educational process. But what can be achieved within the institution today? What can be done now to meet the desperate cry of the war-limited superintendent who hears from all quarters, "Your needs must wait"?

Importance of Attendant

One of the most important members of an institution's staff is the attendant. In daily contact with each patient on his ward, he is a source of knowledge concerning patient behavior. Yet his knowledge is seldom tapped by busy nurses and doctors. The attendant is the one person who maintains a continuity of contact with the

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The Compass

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Fall 1944

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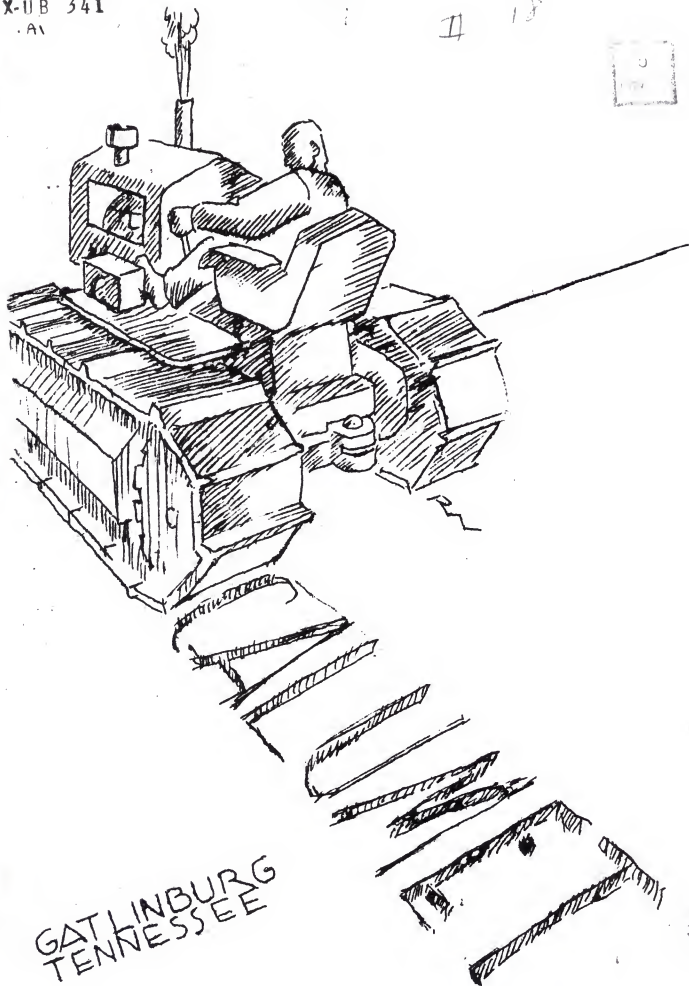


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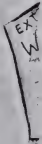
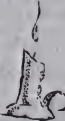
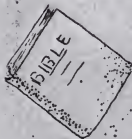
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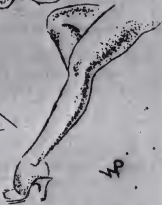
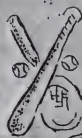
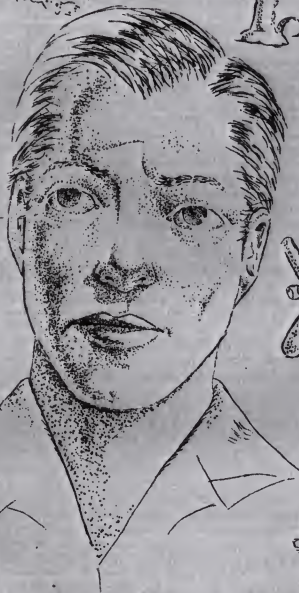
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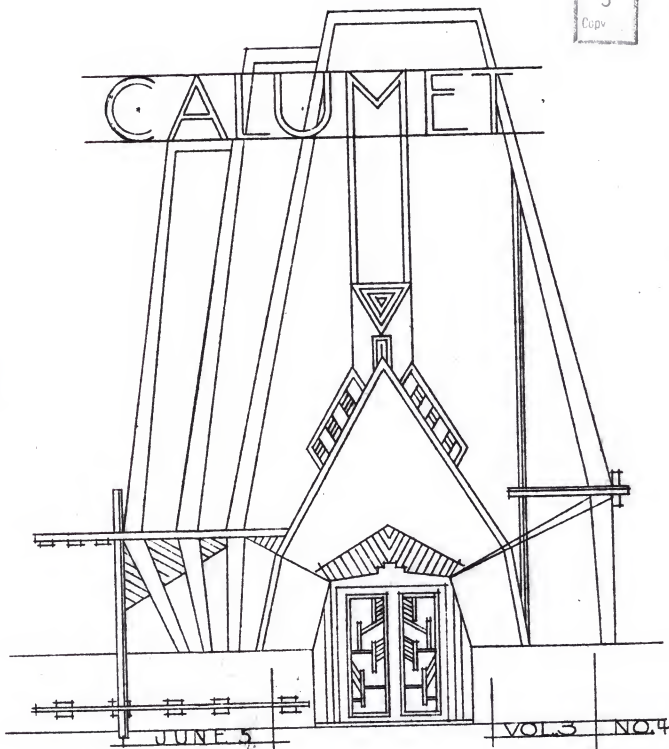
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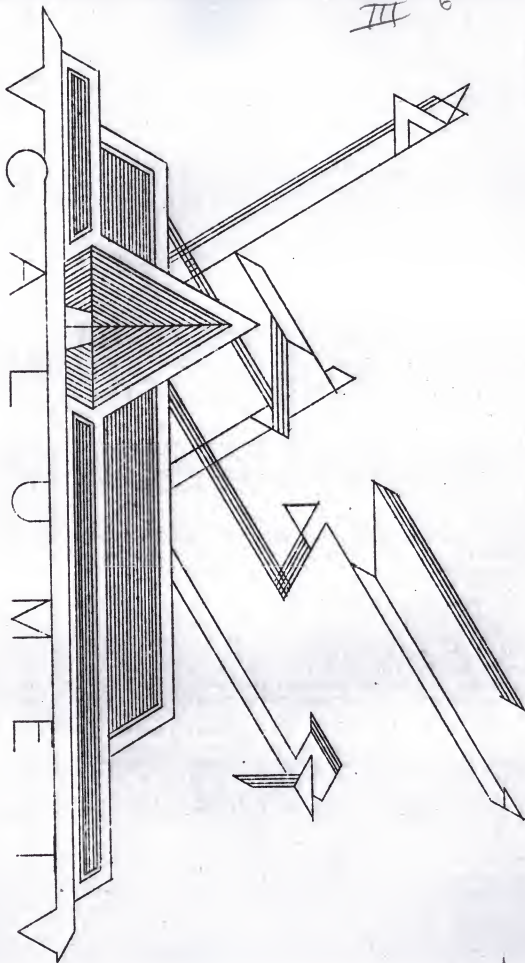
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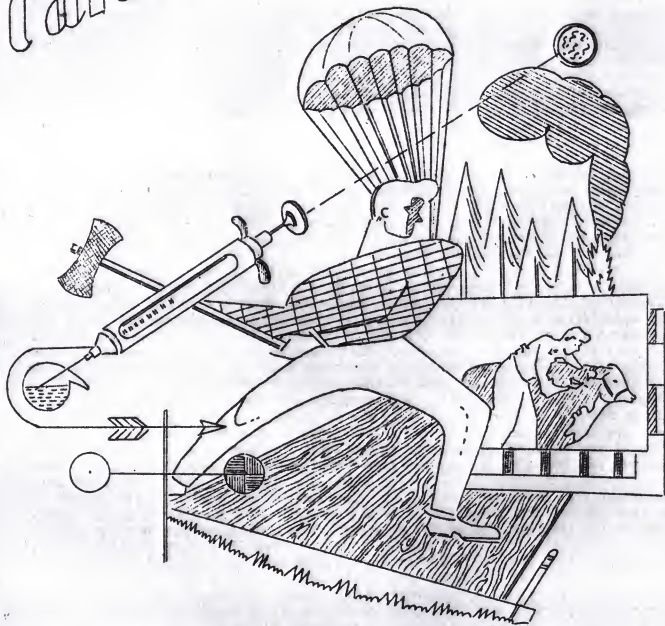
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